The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Gold Speculators Try to Flank Boutwell.

Gigantic Suffrage Convention Projected.

The Administration Policy in Mississippi and Texas.

Sambo Excluded From Membership in Trades Unions.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It was telegraphed from New York to the Treasury that a grand combination had been formed to lock up twenty or thirty millions of gold, and thereby run up the premium. The Secretary was urged to sell at once a large amount of Treasury gold to defeat the scheme. The information was forwarded at once to Secretary Boutwell, who was to arrive in New York to-day, but the opinion was expressed at the Treasury that the parties who telegraphed were in a bear movement, and got up this story to get a large amount of gold on the market to subserve their plans for speculation.

FLAGRANT INJUSTICE.

The workmen in the Washington navy-yard are to be docked for lost time on the day of Secretary Rawlins' funeral; this, notwithstanding the Secretary of the Navy ordered the workshops to be closed that day. These workmen think they have as much right to be allowed for the day as the clerks in the departments, who got the holiday and are not docked.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The women suffrageists are making a heavy combination for a gigantic suffrage convention, to be held here early in the coming session of Congress, to be followed up sharply by petitions for their immediate recognition in the capacity of voters. Bills have been prepared to try the experiment in this city, and Senator Pomeroy is named as its advocate.

TEST OF PREFERMENT IN MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.

The administration, and especially the postal and revenue portions, have decided at last to make the support of the Radical candidates in Texas and Mississippi a test for political preferment in appointments. This removes all doubts over the President's recently expressed views in the premises. In all the minor appointments considered in the Post-office Department to-day this rule was adhered to.

NEGRO MECHANICS.

The various trades unions here are adopting new constitutions, which prohibits negro mechanics from having membership. The carpenters took such action last night.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE DEMAND ON SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is ascertained from a reliable source that Gen. Sickles was not authorized to make any demand on the Spanish Government. He was instructed merely to act discreetly, but earnestly, as a mediator between that power and the Cubans on a basis already published for the independence of the island. Leading members of the Government favor the proposition, but are not free at present to finally accept it.

OUR ENGLISH RELATIONS.

The administration has not, contrary to report, restricted Minister Motley in the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claim, although it was thought at the time he received his instructions it would be inexpedient until the excitement in England, caused by the Senate's rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty, had subsided before even entertaining the subject with Her Majesty's government, but it was never contemplated that Mr. Motley should neglect any favorable opportunity to renew negotiations. It is no secret that he was especially instructed on the subject of the naturalization protocol, ratified by the Senate, but Parliament has yet to pass the law necessary to carry it into effect. He has since been engaged in negotiating a treaty, a measure considered of much importance by this government.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Convention of the Strong-Minded in Cincinnati.

Speeches of Mesdames Langley, Anthony, Livermore and others.

The End and Aim of the Women of the Period.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The Women's Suffrage Convention met at Pike's Hall at 12 o'clock to-day. On the platform were the following: Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago; Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, of New York; Mrs. Lucy Stone and husband, Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston; Mrs. Dr. Chase, of Cleveland; Mrs. M. Carrie Brown, of Athens; Mrs. M. M. Cole, of Sidney; Miss Boynton, of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Messrs. A. J. Boyer and J. J. Belleville, of Dayton; Dr. Organ, of Cable, Champaign county, Ohio. Others are expected.

On motion of Mrs. Mary Graham, Mrs. Langley, of Linwood, was called to preside as temporary chairman, and Mrs. Blungy, of this city, and Mrs. Cole, of Sidney, as temporary secretaries.

Rev. H. D. Moore, of the First Congregational Church, was called on to open the Convention.

Mrs. Langley, on taking the chair, expressed her thanks for the honor conferred, but hesitated to accept the duties imposed, in view of her inexperience in such a capacity. She then said: It may be proper to say a few words explaining the object for which you have met and the work to be done. Although prior to the late war much was said and written on the political inequality of woman with man, it was not till after the abolition of slavery in the United States that any great or practical advance could be made to woman's suffrage. It could but be so, according to the law of progress, for until people's moral vision was sufficiently developed to see greater wrong, they could not comprehend less.

The same women who now advocate women suffrage devoted themselves to the liberation of the slaves as long as necessity existed. As all has been done by them that women can do, because all has been done except what had to be done through the ballot-box, it is proper that she should now work for the elevation of her own sex. As all minor interests were set aside and all energies concentrated on one great object, the liberation of slaves, so now, as there is nothing more for women to do for them, they have determined to unite in one great effort for women's suffrage. Having been taught by the experience of the New York Convention that one thing well done was better than many attempted, the friends of the cause in the West determined to waive all the side interests and agreed to confine themselves to that which underlies all political rights, the right to the ballot. We have met then to form an Ohio Women's Suffrage Association, the object of which shall be to send documents and speakers through the country to facilitate the formation of societies in every neighborhood and by all proper means advance the cause of woman suffrage and thereby make our Government in fact what it is in theory, a Government of the peoples. For the purpose of securing harmonious and effective work in our conventions, some have made such sacrifices of personal interests in other reforms as only those can make who are devoted to the greatest good of all. Nothing but conviction that the good cause demanded such sacrifice could have induced them to consent to exclude from their deliberations other measures long endeared to them, such for instance as the temperance reform. I hope the knowledge that such self denial has been practiced by many who are actively engaged with us will be appreciated by you and cause you to be equally un-elfish and cautious in any resolution you may offer and any action you may take during our session.

While the chair took time to consult about the composition of committees, Miss Susan B. Anthony made a few remarks. She was greeted with cheers, and said: I am always ready to fill up all such gaps in business as the present, although I have rushed here from the cars after being delayed by broken engines and delayed trains. It has not been so bad, however, as when I was here last with that other eccentric train, when we had to charter a special train in order to meet our appointments. This is a great work in which you are assembled. I see by the poster at the hall that you are assembled to organize for work as well as for talk. First comes talk, then in due time will come action and revolution. After twenty years work in this cause, I am greatly encouraged and rejoiced at such evidences of progress as I see before me to-day.

She concluded by saying it was the custom in the last at such meetings to invite discussion from any who had doubts on the subject, or who openly opposed the suffrage proposition, and she hoped the same course would be pursued, for she could always speak better under the pressure of opposition.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was next introduced, who said: I think we ought to be allowed to get our breadth after a nights travel on the cars before being called to face an audience. Mrs. Hougley must think we are speaking machines to be able to talk without a moments notice.

She then said if she must talk she wanted to say something concerning the aspects of the suffrage cause, as viewed by outsiders. It was said woman did not ask for the right to vote. This might be true to a certain extent, but it was the want of proper education and development. The women of this country, and of all countries, were sluggish. They were in a dormant condition, and could not go forward. They had no aim in life beyond marrying, making a show, parading the excellence of their clothing and exciting admiration among men. [Cheers.] All these things prevent our seizing hold of any opportunities that may be open to us, and we need to be excited to nobler duties and higher aspirations.

Mrs. Livermore made a fine impression, and was enthusiastically cheered on closing.

After the appointment of the several standing committees the convention took a recess till evening.

On reassembling the permanent officers were announced.

Mrs. Dr. Chase, of Cleveland, delivered an address. Henry B. Blackwell spoke; also Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Crawfordsville, Ind.

PLYMOUTH.

The Avondale Disaster—Verdict of the Jury—Relief Association.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 14.—The jury has returned the following verdict:

That the said Palmer, Steele and others came to their deaths in the Avondale mines; that the cause of their deaths was the exhaustion of air or a prevalence of sulphuric and carbonic acid gas in the said Avondale mines, caused by the burning of the head-house and breaker at said mine, on the 6th day of September, thereby destroying the air courses leading from the mine through the shaft; that the fire originated from the furnace from the mines, taking effect from the wooden bracket in the up-cast air course leading from the bottom of the shaft to the head-house. The jury regard the present system of mining in a large number of mines now working by shafts as insecure and unsafe, and would strongly recommend, in all cases, two places for ingress and egress, and a more perfect ventilation, thereby rendering greater security to the lives of the miners under any similar accident.

PLYMOUTH, Sep. 15.—The Board of Managers of the Avondale Relief Association met to-day and appropriated $5,000 for the immediate wants of families left desolate by the recent disaster. They also appointed an Executive Committee to report a plan for the management of the fund and its distribution. Receipts thus far $18,546.

NEW YORK.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

Brooklyn Double-Headed Commissions Denounced.

Wm. M. Tweed Declines to Succeed Belmont.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Money is in good supply on call at 7 per cent. The shipments of currency to the South and West are quite moderate, from the circumstance that the banks cannot get notes of the low denominations required by their correspondents. The sub-treasury has been drained of legal-tenders of the denominations below twenty dollars, and, in reference to an application by the Assistant Treasurer to the Treasurer at Washington for small notes, General Spinner says that it will be impossible to forward any further supply of notes below one hundred dollars until the new notes come from the printer.

Gold sold very freely, but without excitement. Mr. Boutwell passed through this city last evening, and the Tribune this morning contains a double-leaded editorial which may be regarded as indicating his purpose to sell gold to the extent of his purchase of bonds.

BONDS.

Government bonds were steady this afternoon. The offerings to the Government at the Treasury purchase to-day are regarded as indicating a very small amount on the market.

RAILWAY SHARES, ETC.,

opened heavy, except for Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Lake Shore. Erie opened active at 139⅛@140⅛. The Vanderbilt stock is about steady. The chief feature was Pacific Mail, which, after opening at 74, sold down to 72½, with large amounts offering. The decline appears to be the result of one of the periodical bear assaults on the stock. Michigan Southern was freely pressed for sale, and at one time touched 101, but the offerings were readily taken. The close of the market was heavy, however, under the large amounts of various stocks brought forward for sale.

MR. WM. M. TWEED,

of this city, discountenances the use of his name as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in place of Mr. Belmont.

DOUBLE-HEADED COMMISSIONS.

The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) denounces all Democrats who act upon double-headed commissions designed to circumvent Democratic majorities.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Beef cattle—receipts, 317; dull and closed weak, at half a cent decline from last Wednesday, with the whole range from 10@15½c, including good to prime at 14¼@15¼c; common and medium 12@13½c.

Sheep and Lambs—receipts, 35; firm for good stock; sheep 4½@7c. Lambs 7½@8¾c.

Swine—Receipts 4,787; unchanged. Two carloads, 227 Illinois, averaging 189 pounds, were sold at 9¾c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork more active; sales of the day 1,350 barrels, largely to the trade, at $29 90@30 for mess and $27@27 50 for extra prime. Lard flat. Contracts for September settled at 18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour generally broke down under a pressure to sell from the wharf. White-wheat St. Louis flours, Griffith's mills, sold at $7 50; shippers bid only $6 50 for good extra State, such as they paid $6 75 for last week. There was a bid of $6 75 for 5,000 bbls choice round-hoop Ohio such as sold at $7 last week, but the contract was not made. The demand for wheat is very active at the decline. The receipts were not so large as expected, but store lots were freely offered. Corn sold at $1 05@1 10 for fair to good boat loads by canal, but very rarely over $1 08. Oats—good cargoes could not be purchased on the market at over 65c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee in better demand; Rio, 18¼@23¼c. Sugar advanced; fair to prime grocery, 12¾@13¼c; best crushed, 16⅛@16⅜c, with much activity.

FREIGHTS.

About a hundred thousand bushels wheat at 9¾@10½d to Liverpool and 10d to Glasgow. Five thousand bbls flour 2s 6d to Liverpool and 2s to Glasgow.

CHICAGO.

Episcopal Convention—The 20th Canon Explained and Defined—The Cheney Trial.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—At the session of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention to-day favor was granted to read and offer the following for the consideration of the convention. It will be seen that the object is to govern cases similar to that of the Rev. Mr. Cheney. It may be stated that Judge Jamison's action in granting an injunction in this case has been carried to the Supreme Court for review, and a decision is expected on or about the 20th.

A resolution declaratory of the meaning of canon twenty of this decision, entitled, "Of the trial of a clergyman, not being a bishop."

WHEREAS, One of the Judges of the Superior Court of Chicago has recently given a decision on some of the provisions of canon 20 of this diocese at variance with the true intent and meaning of such provisions and with the usage of the diocese, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, that the true intent, meaning, and construction of said canon 20 is as follows: [Here follows canon 20, and the following are explanations:] Nothing in the foregoing provisions contained shall be regarded or construed as interfering with the right of the Bishop to institute an inquiry on his own motion. The Bishop has full power adherent in his office for the exercise of all manner of government and spiritual discipline in the church within his diocese, and the said foregoing provisions are not intended to be restrictive but mandatory as to the exercise of such power and authority in the particular instances mentioned.

Section 2 is commented on as follows:

But after the court shall be duly constituted and reorganized, it may adjourn from day to day or from time to time without the intervention of the bishop. A minority of the court may adjourn from day to day.

Section 3 follows and relates to the presiding officer and members of the ecclesiastical court. The explanation of its meaning is given as follows: The selection of such assessors is to be made from the list of Presbyters so furnished by the Bishop, and within such time as the Bishop shall designate. The personal presence of the Presbyters named in the list is not required for the purpose of such selection, nor are any challenges allowed except so far as the same are involved in the privilege of selection hereinbefore provided for.

Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 follow without explanation. On section 8 is the following addendum: But this provision is not to be continued as giving such twenty days, or any portion thereof, over and above the thirty days' notice of time and place of trial provided for in the fourth section of this cannon, excepting in cases in which the ordinary time required to travel to the place of appearance, from the place of service, shall be more than ten days. The only object of this provision being to allow the accused twenty days over and above the ordinary time required to travel to the place of appearance, in which to determine as to his plea or purpose for trial.

Sections 9 and 10 are given without particular explanation. The resolutions close as follows: All matters of government and discipline, and all proceedings not especially provided for by cannon, are within the authority and jurisdiction of the ordinary interest in his office of bishop.

Mr. Judd explained that the foregoing was not an alteration or amendment of the 20th cannon, but simply an explanation of its meaning. Several delegates spoke on the matter and it was finally referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The committee to investigate and ascertain if a salary commensurate with the requirements of the Bishop could not henceforth be paid, reported in favor of raising the assessments sufficient to enable the Treasurer to pay the Bishop an annual salary of $5,000.

The ecclesiastical court summoned for the trial of Rev. Chas. E. Cheney met at two o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and at the suggestion of the Bishop adjourned till the 16th of November.

THE PACIFIC.

Mechanics' Fair—A Duel—The Odd Fellows—The Pioneers, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The San Francisco Mechanics' Institute Fair opened yesterday, and promises success. Receipts of the first day exceed $7,000.

A duel was fought yesterday by two San Franciscoans, James K. Smedbury and J. B. Gardner. Smedbury had two fingers shot off.

The members of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows reached Sacramento last night. They were received by all the officers of the Grand Lodge of California. They participate to-day in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a temple to be erected by the Sacramento Odd Fellows.

Governor Musgrove has started on a tour of observation to the interior of British Columbia.

Pioneers leave Sacramento at 6:30 P. M. to-morrow for the East. They take two California gray foxes for Central Park.

RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer Phantom Explodes Her Boilers.

Four Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

Names of the Victims.

The Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PADUCAH, Sept. 15.—The steamer Phantom exploded her boilers at New Liberty, twelve miles above here, at half past nine this morning, and sunk in five feet water. Geo. Nicholson, first clerk, William Grammar, bar-keeper, and four others were killed. About fifteen others are wounded, three of whom will probably die. The wounded are here and are well treated.

The Phantom left Evansville yesterday with the Clara Scott, an opposition boat, and passengers report they were racing. The Phantom was owned in Paducah and chartered by Capt. Dexter, who was in command. She was valued at ten thousand dollars, upon which there is no insurance. She was running in place of the Cumberland, which blew up six weeks ago.

The Phantom was a stern-wheeler, 150 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 4½ feet hold; built at Madison September, 1861, for Chas. Quinn, at a cost of $25,000. Previous to her charter by Capt. Dexter she had been running in the Tennessee river trade.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.—The Cairo and Evansville packet Phantom, an old stern-wheeler, which had taken the place of the Quickstep during low water, exploded her boilers above New Liberty, opposite Smithland, this morning, killing George Nicholson, clerk, and five others, unknown. No other officers lost, but some were injured. Charles McFadden, express agent, was badly hurt in the ankle, but not dangerously. All the express goods were lost.

The boat is a complete wreck, and nearly all the freight lost. Fortunately she had a slim trip.

The Phantom was owned in Paducah, and citizens report that when she took the place of the Quickstep her boilers were in such bad condition as to compel her to land above the city and repair her boilers before proceeding. It is probable the Cumberland and Phantom were inspected by the same officer, being in the same district.

The officers of the Clara Scott, just arrived, give additional particulars. The Phantom was in the middle of the river, six hundred yards above New Liberty when the accident occurred, and had not landed for four hours. The boat immediately sunk, but water is not over the main deck, except a small portion amidship. The boilers are both gone, except a small portion weighing a hundred pounds lying on the bow.

The Clara Scott was two miles behind and was quickly alongside rendering every assistance possible. Capt. Duncan of the Scott found the body of Nicholson under the wreck, and cut it out with axes. Death had occurred from wounds on the head and abdomen; right arm broken in two places. The body is at Paducah in charge of relatives.

All the wounded were taken to Paducah, except one negro, who was found in the river by Mr. Sherer, of New Liberty, and taken to Mr. Sherer's house.

David Pierson, mate on the Cumberland when that boat exploded, was mate of the Phantom. He was again injured slightly, and was found again battling with the threatened destruction of the wreck. His efforts held the flames in check until the Scott came alongside.

Wm. Grammar, bar-keeper, is badly hurt.

Steele, steward, leg broken.

William Barry, second mate, thigh broken.

Second cook, of Evansville, seriously burned.

Hart, of Ohio, who was going to take charge of a railroad machine shop at Paducah, cut across the face, laying the bone bare. He will recover.

Six others slightly wounded.

The explosion is described by persons on shore as like a tremendous clap of thunder. No person seems scalded, but all were either burned or wounded by flying timbers.

Captain Bentley, a passenger, says he believes there was no water in the boilers.

ARKANSAS.

A Liberal Republican Party to be Organized on the Basis of Universal Suffrage and Amnesty.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special of this evening says a large number of the Republican members of the Legislature held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted for the formation of a liberal Republican party on the basis of universal suffrage and amnesty, and a committee of three appointed to solicit subscriptions and take other measures for complete organization.

These resolutions were signed by Lieut. Gov. Johnson and sixteen Republican members. The committee thus appointed publish to-day a call for a State Convention on the 13th of October, to carry out the purposes of the former meeting.

NASHVILLE.

Card from Senator Brownlow—Senter Organ for Sale.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15.—Senator Brownlow publishes a card stating that he has disposed of his interest in the Knoxville Whig, but that the paper will continue to support the Republican cause. He says so many Union men of Tennessee have gone astray, he would advise his Northern friends to accept Tennessee Republicans only for what they are to-day. He has evidently lost faith in his former comrades.

The Press and Times, the Senter organ of this city, is advertised for sale.

MINNESOTA.

Heavy Rains for Four Days—Rise of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers—Great Damage.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—A remarkable rise in the Mississippi has occurred, owing to long continued and unusually heavy rains. A boom above the dam broke yesterday morning and one and a half million feet of logs ran over the falls, sweeping off the light flush boards of the temporary horse dam which holds the volume of the Mississippi back from the works. The dam is uninjured. The Minnesota river emptying below here into the Mississippi, is reported as up eight feet, and 15,000 tons of hay swamped out. The rain storm has continued four days and done great damage.

BOSTON.

The New Bedford Fillibusters Sent to Jail.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The alleged fillibusters, including George Brown and Henry Hart, the leaders, were brought from New Bedford to-day and arraigned before United States Commissioner Halleck, charged with being engaged in a military exhibition against Spain in violation of the neutrality laws. Brown and Hart, who belong to New York, were held in $2,000 bail and the others in $500 each for trial. All were committed to jail.

MAINE.

Further Election Returns.

BELFAST, ME., Sept. 15.—The returns from all the towns in Waldo county, where Hickborn resides, give Chamberlain 3,138, Smith 2,588, and Hickborn 3,960. Last year these towns gave Chamberlain 1,188 majority. The Republican Representatives are chosen in every district except one.

Base Ball.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The Red Stocking Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, arrived here this morning en route to San Francisco. They played this afternoon with the Unions, of this city, and beat them badly. Score 70 to 9.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 15.—The base ball match between the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and the Artists, of this city, was won by the former. Score 18 to 8.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The return game of base ball between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of New York, was played this afternoon, and terminated in a victory for the Athletics by 34 to 22—official.

Result of a Printers' Strike.

ERIE, PA., Sept. 15.—M. A. Quinn, President of the Erie Typographical Union, E. P. Bennett, Secretary, C. R. Lynn, Martin Milligan, James Hendricks, and Abner Streeler, members of the Union, were arrested to-day by the Sheriff, at the suit of W. P. Atkinson, proprietor of the Erie Republican, for damages sustained in consequence of the late strike in his office. He lays his claim at $5,000. The parties gave bail in $500 each to appear at the next November term of court here to answer the charge.

American Pomological Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The American Pomological Society met in Horticultural Hall this forenoon, Hon. Marshal P. Wilder presiding. Twenty-two States are represented. The attendance is larger than ever before. An address was delivered this afternoon by the President. The exhibition of fruits is very attractive, and comprises specimens from all sections of the country.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—There is a rumor in circulation that a conference will be proposed on the Turco-Egyptian question. Russia and Prussia maintain an attitude of reserve, and other powers are not disposed to accept the proposal because they regard the question as merely a matter of internal administration of Turkey.

THE FENIANS.

The Pall Mall Gazette to-day maintains that the argument against granting pardon to the Fenians on the ground of prudence is as strong as the argument upon the question of justice. There can be only two constructions put upon such an act, both mischievous. One class will regard it as an act of cowardice, and the other as the inauguration of a career of revolution.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The leading event at Doncaster to-day was the race for the St. Leger. Pretender was the favorite, betting on him being even at the start, but the race was won, after a close and exciting contest, by Pero Gomez by a neck, with Martyrdom second by three-quarters of a length, and George Osbaldiston third, the latter beating Pretender, who was fourth by half a length. Time 3 m. 21½s.; distance 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards.

The Brodgare Park stakes were won by Perfume, and the Corporation stakes by Barrier.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF PARAGUAY.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Advices have been received from Paraguay to the 9th of August, via Rio de Janeiro. The provisional government had established itself at Asuncion. It consisted of three members, Reduya, Suga, and Viverela.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

The allies had commenced active operations. The Count d'Eu had carried two Paraguayan fortifications and occupied Venezuela. Gen. Asorza menaced Penebuy, and Gen. Barrete had commenced a flank movement of Azurra.

The Brazilian fleet attacked Penedsbuy and La Puey and took many prisoners. Re-enforcements from Matto-Grasso and the Argentine States had arrived.

THE LAST STRONGHOLD OF LOPEZ.

News of a general attack on the last stronghold of Lopez was expected.

SWITZERLAND.

INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMENS' CONGRESS.

BASLE, Sept. 15.—The International Workingmens' Congress convened yesterday. A large number of delegates were present. Congratulatory letters and dispatches from all parts of Europe and North America have been received. A letter from the German workmen of New York city, regretting their inability to send a delegate and a commission from the National Labor Union of the United States was read. Mr. Cameron, an American delegate, made a long speech, and invited the delegates to attend the National Labor Congress to be held in Cincinnati in 1870.

FRANCE.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Emperor presided to-day at the Council of Ministers. The official journals announce the health of the Emperor restored.

THE EMPRESS.

La Patrie asserts that the Empress will leave again for the East on the 30th inst.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Gen. Prim was accompanied by Sietrella and Alazago on his visit to the Emperor. It is understood the Cuban question was discussed at the interview. Gen. Prim is well satisfied with his reception. He will return to Madrid on Saturday next.

RUSSIA.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The report is repeated that the Czar has forbidden the attendance of Russian bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

RUSSIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic communication between Russia and China has been interrupted by inundations in the vicinity of Lake Baikal. The wires are prostrated for miles, and many stations have been destroyed.

IRELAND.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—The General Synod of the Irish Church assembled yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. There was a full attendance. A protest against the act of disestablishment was passed by a unanimous vote. A scheme for the formation of a church body, consisting of 124 representatives, was submitted.

PRUSSIA.

ATLANTIC CABLE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—In consequence of the restrictions of the French Atlantic Cable Company, the federal telegraph administration of the North German States has resolved to forward all telegrams for America via Valentia without exception.

Marine News.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The monthly service of the new line of steamers between London and Aspinwall will commence in January.

BRECKINRIDGE.

A Bohemian Rigamarole About the Kentucky Statesman.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald for the want of something to write about tells this story, which has not an atom of truth in it: That John C. Breckinridge went into the rebellion not by choice or with the approval of his heart and head seems to be established by a little incident which has just come to my knowledge. It is not of much consequence now, perhaps, whether or not the ex-Vice President was persuaded to join the Confederacy against his better judgement; but it may be of interest to his many friends in the North and South to learn, even at this late day, the real truth about the matter. On the night of the last day of the called session of Congress, at the close of Buchanan's administration, while Colonel John W. Forney and Daniel E. Sickles (then a member of Congress) were talking together in the Senate Chamber, Breckinridge went up to them to bid them good-bye.

Speaking to Forney first, Breckinridge said, "Good-bye; I am going away to-morrow."

"Good-bye," said Forney, shaking his hand, "and farewell, too."

"And why farewell," replied Breckinridge quickly. "I don't understand you. I am coming back."

"You will never come back," said Forney, "and therefore I say farewell, too."

"You are mistaken, Forney. I intend to return. I have a son who has been so foolish as to join the other side; but I am going to Richmond to get him off, and then I shall return," said Breckinridge earnestly.

"Forney is right," remarked Sickles at this point; "you will go to Richmond and you will be persuaded to cast your fortunes with the people of that section. You will never come back, I feel satisfied."

"You are both mistaken, believe me," said Breckinridge, with a good deal of warmth. "I shall return, as I say, and stand by the Union."

This story I got from such a source as to leave no doubt of its truthfulness, and I have no doubt both Forney and Sickles will indorse it if applied to.

THE HOP AT HARRODSBURG.

A Gay Time Among the Young People.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ELDORADO, KY., Sept. 13, 1869.

The hop was beyond question a success. Beauty resplendent, gallantry unmistakable (because it was rebel Kentucky gallantry), waged valorous contest for mastery on a field where the fair Southern women and generous rebel soldiers fought for honors in their respective spheres of action.

I, of course, cannot speak of our own county beauties without first naming the strangers who graced the splendid scene with their presence. Miss L., of Barren county, a beautiful blonde, was the rival of all our Blue grass belles, and wore her honors as the beaux paid their homage to her, a queen of brilliant intelligence. The Misses M., B. and E., of Salvisa, were brilliant and beautiful, dancing so gracefully that they seemed to forget, in the airy lightness of their natural movements in the mazy dance, how many bright hopes and fond anticipations of our young friends they were ruthlessly treading under their feet. Miss Jennie M., Miss Maria G., Miss Sue H., Misses P., and Miss D., all of Harrodsburg, were, as they always are, beautiful, graceful and elegant.

We would speak of Miss R., of Boyle, and the young ladies from Lincoln and Fayette counties, but your space and our time and adjectives will not allow us, although they were not less deserving praise than those named.

The distinguished gentlemen present were General Joe Lewis, Colonel S. I. M. Major, ex-Governor B. Magoffin, Colonel Nat. Gaither and General Edwards, and the young gentlemen of Harrodsburg conducted themselves with becoming dignity and displayed all the gallantry that becomes chivalrous Kentuckians.

We must not fail to mention our friend, A. B. Rue, Esq., one of the cleverest and most elegant and estimable gentlemen we have met with, who, to see that strangers should enjoy themselves, left the presence of his wife, the celebrated and talented artist, Mrs. Jessie A. Rue (with her consent), and contributed so much to the enjoyment of all that were at the hop. Respectfully, &c., VALE.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

Second Day of the Exhibition—A Triumphant Success.

FINE HORSES AND GOOD HORSEMANSHIP IN THE AMPHITHEATER.

Opening of Floral Hall—Brilliant Exposition of Nature and Art.

Eloquent Address to the Votaries of Flora by Mr. J. Thatcher.

Power Hall and its Ingenious and Useful Contents.

THE BASE-BALL MATCH AND OTHER OUTDOOR ATTRACTIONS.

Interesting Programme for To-day.

With the clear-blue sky, dancing sunlight and balmy atmosphere of yesterday came cheerfulness of heart and countenance to the well-deserving managers of the State Fair. The second day of the exhibition, very unlike the opening day, was a triumphant success. Moved by a laudable wish to commingle with the exhibitors and to encourage and sustain the scientific, industrial and agricultural pursuits in the Commonwealth, and lured by the auspicious weather, the city people turned out in goodly numbers. From kindred motives the citizens of Oldham, Henry, Clark, Franklin, Fayette, Woodford, Shelby and other counties appeared in large delegations. The pleasing result was an immense concourse of Kentucky beauty and chivalry; and taken all in all the assemblage has seldom if ever been surpassed in the history of our State Fair. No similar multitude was ever favored with a more delightful day or pleasanter surroundings. Instead of being a misfortune, the continuous rain of the previous day was a positive blessing. It bettered the condition of the amphitheater and every other portion of the grounds. The advantage was remarked and appreciated by every one. Whether seated in the amphitheater discussing questions of art, science, agriculture, politics, or love; or contemplating the style, mettle, speed and proportion of the noble horse; or exulting over the graceful and daring feats of his rider; or strolling languidly or pertly along the inviting turf and walks; or partaking of the savory food spread under some proud old oak by the hand of hospitality; or beholding the scene of enchantment within Floral Hall; or moving amid the curious machinery that fills Power Hall; whether doing any or all of these things, every person realized that comfort and pleasure were his ever-present waiters. In a word, the occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment to all in attendance, and will surely incite the people to a generous support of the Fair during the remainder of the week.

IN THE AMPHITHEATER.

The exhibition of stock in the arena commenced promptly at 10 o'clock, and from first to last the interest and excitement was kept up at a high rate. Mules and horses were shown in seven different classes and twenty-nine rings. The mules, without exception, were unsurpassed, and many of the horses and colts were as fine specimens as any country ever produced. The most prominent and successful exhibitors were J. E. Miles, R. Ten Broeck, L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county; James Calloway and J. C. Ireland, of Henry county, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds, of Franklin county. Mr. Miles was especially favored yesterday. His splendid thorough-bred stallion "Refugee," by imported Wagner, dam by Old Glencoe, took the first premium in the ring for four-year-olds and upwards. "Refugee" is a magnificent dark bay, and is altogether a perfect model of the horse kind. He was fourteen years old last spring, but is as sprightly in look and action as a two-year-old. His appearance in the ring caused a spontaneous hurrah from almost every spectator. This was in token of the popular admiration for his prestige both in the amphitheater and in battle. He carried General Frank Cheatham and other gallant soldiers through many a hard-fought engagement by the Confederate army, serving as a war-steed for two or three years. In the bloody action at Murfreesboro "Refugee" was wounded three times. He is now happily well of the cruel plugging, and is in capital order. Two of "Refugee's" colts were also honored with first premiums—"Refugee II.," a beautiful brown horse shown by J. W. Hunt Reynolds, of Franklin, in the ring for stallions of one year and under two years old, and "Sallie Lillard," dam American Eclipse, a stylish and promising chestnut filly, shown in the ring for mares of one year and under two years old. The imported stallion exhibited by Mr. R. Ten Broeck in the ring with "Refugee" is said by good judges to be the purest-blooded horse in the world. He took the red ribbon. Messrs. Calloway and Ireland bore off several premiums with their always excellent stock. In general, the saddle horses, mares and geldings were brag specimens, and demonstrated beyond any sort of doubt that Kentucky's distinctive renown in equine culture is rapidly coming back to its pristine brightness. While the horses evoked very great enthusiasm, the riders were liberally compensated with smiles and plaudits, and an occasional bouquet, for the grace and skill with which they backed their Rosinantes and handled the ribbons. A most charming feature of the exercises in the amphitheater was the music discoursed by the Great Western Star Band. The selection of tunes was unusually varied and appropriate, and all the pieces were artistically played. The exhibition most fitly terminated with two riding rings—one for riders over twelve and under eighteen, the other for riders over eighteen years of age. In the former the boys acquitted themselves with high credit, and the contest was not decided without hesitation. The latter was a fancy ring, and the young gentlemen made-up very dramatically, Sir Knights of the olden time being the principal characters assumed. After a lively tourney the first premium was awarded to Scott Farris, who personated "Lady Gay Spanker" or some other chase-loving female, and the second to Geo. Shockency, one of her gallants. Appended is the list of premiums awarded:

MULES.

Best pair mules in harness. No entry.

Best pair two years old and upward. No entry.

Best pair one year old and under two. One entry. J. M. Calloway, Henry county, premium $6.

Best suckling colt. One entry. J. A. Shroder, Jefferson county, premium $6.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Stallion four years old and upward. Six entries. J. E. Miles, Jefferson county, first premium $25; R. Ten Broeck, Jefferson county, second premium $10.

Stallion three years old and upward. No entry.

Stallion two years old and under three. One entry. J. E. Miles, Jefferson county, premium $10.

Stallion one year old and under two. Three entries. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, Franklin county, first premium $10; W. K. Thomas, Jefferson county, second premium $5.

MARES.

Four years old and upwards. Seven entries. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, Franklin county, first premium $25; L. L. Dorsey, Jefferson county, second premium $10.

Three years old and under four. No entry.

Two years old and under three. No entry.

One year old and under two. Two entries. J. E. Miles, Jefferson county, first premium $10; H. H. Farris, Jefferson county, second premium $5.

SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion four years old and upwards. Two entries. George Howell, Shelby county, first premium $20; W. H. Lewis, Franklin county, second premium $10.

Stallion three years old and under four. Two entries. Henry Hoke, Jefferson county, first premium $15; L. L. Dorsey, Jefferson county, second premium $10.

Stallion two years old and under three. Two entries. John B. Todd, Shelby county, first premium $10; George Howell, Shelby county, second premium $5.

Stallion one year old and under two. One entry. M. Nichols, Woodford county, first premium $8.

Stallion colt. Two entries. J. B. Dorsey, Jefferson county, first premium $8; Jack Sturgeon, Jefferson county, second premium $4.

MARES.

Four years old and upwards. Eight entries. J. C. Ireland, Henry county, first premium $20; F. S. Carrington, Oldham county, second premium $10.

Three years old and under four. Two entries. James A. Scott, Clark county, first premium $15; Z. Herdon, Henry county, second premium $10.

Two years old and under three. No entry.

One year old and under two. No entry.

Colt. One entry. Elias Parker, Jefferson county, premium $8.

GELDINGS FOR SADDLE.

Four years old and upwards. Twelve entries. J. C. Ireland, Henry county, first premium $20; B. W. Jenkins, Jefferson county, second premium $10.

Three years old and under four. No entry.

Saddle mare, regardless of breeding. Four entries. F. S. Carrington, Oldham county, first premium $20; M. Lewis Clarke, Jefferson county, second premium $10.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion of any age. Six entries. W. H. Lewis, Franklin county, first premium $25; M. Nichols, Woodford county, second premium $10.

Mare of any age. J. C. Ireland, Henry county, first premium $25; F. S. Carrington, Oldham county; second premium $10.

RIDING RINGS.

Best rider over twelve and under eighteen years of age. Five entries. Lew Williams, Jefferson county, first premium $15; Robt. Shockency, Jefferson county, second premium $10.

Best rider over eighteen years of age in fancy dress. Six entries. Scott Farris, Jefferson county, first premium $15; George Shockency, Jefferson county, second premium $10.

THE DINNER HOUR.

At half-past twelve the exhibition in the amphitheater was suspended for dinner. Many of the visitors had been so thoughtful on this important point as to bring along well-crammed baskets, with which they picnicked in the cosy places to the evident gratification of "all parties interested." Some officers of the State and County Associations and other hospitable patrons of the Fair, provided bounteously of the creature comforts for themselves and their numerous chosen friends. By far the greater number of persons, however, were left to make a run upon the refreshment tables kept up by the genial epicures from Walker's Exchange. It was plain enough that from this source alone everybody on the grounds and thousands more could have been sumptuously fed. A more animated and thoroughly satisfying picture than that presented during the feasting hour it would be a hard task even to imagine. The time was wholly given up to sociability, and the experience was doubly beneficial in that it relaxed the multitude in mind and body, and prepared them for a truer appreciation of the remaining exercises.

OPENING OF FLORAL HALL.

The first noteworthy postprandial event was the opening of Floral Hall. At two o'clock the doors were thrown ajar, and the human sea poured in until the hall was packed to the last square inch of room. The spectacle absolutely beggars description, at least anything like a just description. In the design and fitting-up of the hall the most exquisite taste has been displayed, and the general effect secured is much superior to all former attempts. The center is occupied by a vast pyramid, formed of evergreen shrubs and vines, with massive and exotic flowers deftly interwoven or protruding at the several elevations and clustered in the most inviting fashion at the base. This pyramid is flanked by other floral monuments of the rarest beauty, and the whole is encircled and canopied by evergreen festoons tastefully hung and looped. On the ground-floor the tables and stalls are filled, as heretofore, with fruits and vegetables of all kinds, and the gallery or upper floor contains the usual assortment of articles representing the skill, taste and ingenuity of our artists, manufacturers and tradesmen. Everything is displayed in the handsomest manner conceivable.

THE DEDICATION.

It was eminently fit that a place at once so beautiful in its structure and so rare and valuable in its contents should be dedicated formally and with some show of eclat. When the crowd had ceased their buzz of wonderment, a few choice spirits of the Fair Association appeared on a balcony overlooking the audience, and, after a musical prelude, L. L. Hyatt, Esq., rose and said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—You will allow me to introduce to you Mr. J. Thatcher, whose name has been identified with the interests of all the associations calculated to advance the prosperity and pleasure of both city and county from the inauguration of the Horticultural Society down to the present time, and we desire to express our obligation to him as a friend and associate, by selecting him as our spokesman on this occasion—and we hope that the moral and amiable character of his discourse will guarantee to him an attentive and quiet hearing."

Mr. Thatcher thereupon delivered the following elegant and florid address in a rhetorical voice and manner that electrified every hearer. The address speaks, and speaks nobly, for itself:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Through me the managers of the Association desire to express their sense of gratefulness for your presence here to-day. With open hands they bid you welcome. The roseate shadows of shading foliage, the bright smiles of the tinted throng about you, say welcome; and, though amidst the fair there be rivalry in the brightness of a thousand eyes—though the jealous rose may sigh for the tint that tinges some fair cheek—though the red, ripe fruit shrink from the challenging color that dwells upon some blushing lip—yet the beautiful spirit of the presiding deity pervades this temple, and fair Flora herself claims these rival charms as jewels to the royal wreath that sits upon her own, the brow of majesty.

"A floral demonstration such as surrounds us to-day would seem to be a fit occasion for a precise and scientific display upon the manifold variety and unlimited number of organizations pertaining to plants and flowers—the innumerable functionary attributes and qualities necessary to the purposes of nature in the life and reproduction of the hundred thousand plants embraced in the vegetable kingdom—but a lengthened discourse elaborating the science of botany proper, necessarily connected, as it would be, with that of vegetable physiology, would be altogether inappropriate to an auditory so large and confused as this, unprovided, as you are, with the comforts and conveniences of a lecture room. I necessarily leave, therefore, the descriptive and scientific systems of Tournefort, of Jussieu, and of Linaeus, to the quiet precincts of the student and amateur, and simply ask your attention for but a few moments in an attempt to direct your minds to a just appreciation of this most beautiful and bounteous of nature's gifts—the kingdom of flowers.

"In our sojourn here we are by some said to be located in a 'vale of tears;' that the cold and chilling forms or conventionalities of a selfish and parsimonious world, partial and unequal, as a mournful cloud, darken from our view the delightful prospects of the earth and enchain here the aspiring mind that would wing its way to the beautiful spirit land beyond. But I would conduct you to the gentle slopes of some fair hill-side, where I would point to the smooth green vale beneath, whose every air was the fragrant breath of a flower and whose shade and shadows were the reflections of every hue. The eye being full of the enchanting prospect on every side, delightful sounds should salute the ear. Amidst the joyous songs of birds, the gay voices of rippling waters blending with the cadent murmurs of languid streams, forming so sweet a melody that the inspiring harp of Orpheus was not more charming. And here, and over there, presides the blooming Queen, to whose favors we look for our most pleasing moments to-day, and it is from here, instead of clouding fortune with tears, we should lift our hearts and enjoy a summer of smiles. Though the frown upon disobedience exiled us from Paradise, yet the penitent tear of transgression, reaching a throne of mercy, the ever-loving Creator scattered upon the wings of the wind the seeds of Eden, and the teeming earth smiled upon a new kingdom to Flora. We still tread amidst the brightness of its flowers. Emblematically they speak, and their language is the soothing solace of the forgiving Deity.

"In applying our appreciation of the alternating hues of a landscape, or the glowing colors of a parterre, we rarely enjoy the full pleasure of a properly educated taste for the most beautiful and interesting features that adorn them. In our ordinary expressions of admiration for the family of flowers, we seldom enlist the senses to a degree of either feeling or intelligence. The simple acknowledgment of our love is but the listless expressions of an indifferent mind, and the merited attention due to the wise purposes of this or that feature, unburthened, passes to other objects. My friends, the queen of flowers reigns not with her fair subjects, but over them, and to win her smiles our aspirations must rise to the many-tinted sphere from which she drops her favors. Were I to attempt to paint the gorgeous hues with which she robes the earth, I should rival the shades and shadows that bring into relief the many colors of the rainbow. And these beautiful colors! what are they? Why has the pencil of nature touched this with so gorgeous a crimson, and that with so delicate a salmon? These are questions for the attention of the student, and, while his heart may swell and be glad with gratitude for these pleasing objects to his eye, he may learn that the winged insect, as well, has been allured by the gaiety of these colors; and, while it sips the nourishing nectar from this and that flower, its tiny feet have been busy distributing the principle of life to the reproducing seed that is to array the coming year.

"But we in this scientific age, with the advantage of an educated taste for the beautiful in art, as well as in nature, can scarcely vie with those even of a rude mythological era, in a just appreciation of the kingdom of flowers. Their language to us in the busy pursuits of life is an unimportant tongue amidst our various calculations of thrift and gain. To the ancients, theirs was the language of sentiment, of love, and of honor. While the rose and the myrtle were sacred to Venus, an amaranthine wreath adorned the brow of the god.

"All the world at all times have been votaries at the shrine of Flora. The beautiful allegories that sometimes accompany the history of a flower in the mythological age form the gems of the poets, and the lesson conveyed is always to soften and refine the impulses of our nature. The fables of antiquity have given us the allegory of the beautiful nymph Echo and Narcissus. 'Tis said Narcissus was a handsome youth, beloved by a thousand nymphs, among whom was the sighing Echo, making vocal every valley with her love-stricken woes; but he rudely shunned and fled them all, till the delicate form of Echo, wasting, dissolved upon the bosom of the air, and her voice alone remained; but, feeling acutely the pangs of unrequited love, she prayed that he might himself be made to feel those pangs and suffer the doom of all offending liegemen to the court of love. The avenging goddess heard and granted the prayer. One day Narcissus, being fatigued and thirsty from the hunt, approached a crystal stream, and as he stooped to drink, he saw his own image reflected from the water. He thought it some beautiful nymph of the fountain, and at once loved it, and reaching to embrace it the image fled, but as he gently neared the glass-like mirror of the stream it returned, and then and again it lured him in pursuit, until from disappointment he pined, and finally died in seeking this beloved but fickle object. But when his body was sought it could not be found, and in its place sprang up the charming flower which bears the name and preserves the memory of Narcissus.

"Even the rude savages of our own wilds yielded to the charming and chastening influence of flowers; their hard and imperious natures, in their primeval condition even, were subject to the softening rays of sentiment, and, like the ancients who would drink oblivion to their former lives at some Lethean stream, the Indian too

"'Wreathed the brows of sleep
With rich poppy flowers,
For slumber dries the eyes that weep
And pictures happier hours.'

"The wild and savage youth, untutored to the language of love, conveyed the sentiment by the presentation of a branch of blooming acacia, and the coy maids of the forest blushed at the seductive significance.

"What language in all the vocabulary of words conveys to our minds so beautiful an idea of morning as that of the ancients in appointing the offices of Aurora, the Goddess of Dawn. Ere the vulgar rays of advanced day is shed upon us, her bright and golden coronet appears in the east, and while she bathes the earth with her tears over the loss of a son, the refreshing shower, symbolizing the early dew, imparts life and vigor to every flower—the glorious queen ascends the horizon, her golden tresses form a halo about her brow, and as her rosy finger points the attending hours to the sky, earth herself rejoices, and the glad throng that blooms upon her bosom dance before the Deity.

"Of all literary authors, Shakespeare remains unrivaled in the floral adornment of his writings. He has clothed his figures with the choicest of Flora's gems—he illuminates his subjects with the brightest and most exquisite of nature's colors; even the sentiments of his characters are culled from the language of flowers. The truest of all poets, he adheres strictly to nature's own model, and his similes are the exact counterpart of reality itself—'warm from the heart he was faithful to its fires.' The inspiring goddess seems to have endowed him with the wondrous perfection of her own works, and he treads the ascending way amidst the 'sighs of orange groves and the music of sweet lutes,' the crowned votary of her realm.

"But this is sufficient for the purposes in view. I would have the subject matter of these remarks not only a pleasing contribution to your senses, but as refining influences that should dwell in your hearts. The sweet intercourse of youth should be softened to the kindly impulses of love and sentiment, and, instead of the vicious habits and rough usages of a careless life, there would be found the ennobling charities of virtuous minds, ever amiable, and ever kind to the 'ills we are heir to.' Then love the beautiful flowers—cherish them as a rich boon from the 'Giver of every good and perfect gift'—gather them to your warm bosoms, and let the grateful feelings go out like sweet odors upon every air, and instead of a world of tears, we should 'sit and guess what star should be our home when love becomes immortal.'"

THE UPPER FLOOR.

It would be the sheerest folly to undertake a description of the many articles of ornament and utility, from the hands of both sexes, displayed in the upper tier of Floral Hall. In a glance to the right and left while passing around the visitor will see something like the following attractive medley: Agricultural Wreath; a set of architectural designs, including those of the State capitol, by Stancliffe & Andrewartha; an assortment of marbleized mantles from Hacket & Anderson, Bridgeford & Co., and J. S. Lithgow & Co.; stoves, grates, and kitchen utensils, from the same manufacturers; sets of furniture from J. W. Davis & Co. and John Simm & Co.; a silk quilt made by an old lady of sixty-five; wreath of artificial flowers, by Mrs. Pepper, of Shelby street, a case of dried fruit from John Duffy & Co.; specimens of fine house painting and graining from Hott & Frisby; ornamental hair-work; a sample of galvanized iron-work from Bourlier and Weber; worsted embroidery of various patterns; a double-bass violin made by Samuel Boden; worsted patch-work; ladies' corsets and dress bodies from Mrs. Lila C. Metcalfe; pair of gents' boots from T. J. Kowacki; worsted quilt from Louisa Wahl; thread embroidery; bead-work pin cushions; show cases of hats from Hastings & Lewis, Hamberts & Newkirk and G. C. Ham; a basket and bouquet of flowers made of sugar by Chas. H. Reinert; a collection of insects preserved by G. E. Bell; axes and edge-tools from Ford, Austin & Co., New Albany; display of silverware from Cook, Goodman & Co.; photograph studies from Frank Wybrant; embroidered handkerchiefs worked by Mrs. F. Vail, a very aged lady; lithographic specimens from German & Bro.; calico quilts; woolen blankets; mineral water, ale, porter, etc., from M. Keane and E. Hinecke; a group of Stowe's Rustic Photograph; mantels and grates from Wallace & Co.; machines and samples of work from the Singer, Florence, Howe, and Weed Sewing Machine agents; hardware from Speckman & Dix, of the Eagle Lock Works; edge tools from the Louisville Edge Tool and Manufacturing Company; paints from Lewis, Schoonmaker & Co., of the Ohio Valley White Lead Works; specimens of glue from Daniel F. Roberts; soap from Meyer & Knauber; cabinet of house furnishing goods and refrigerators from Pyne & Creighton; heaters and cooking-stoves from J. Creighton. At another time we shall notice these articles and their manufacturers more at length.

THE LOWER FLOOR.

It was conceded by the ablest judges that the collection of fruits this year has never been excelled, either in variety or quality. Lack of time and space forbids our noticing this department elaborately. The committee were busy in the afternoon and made the following awards:

GRAPES.

Best ten varieties native grapes, Thos. S. Kennedy.

Forty different varieties on exhibition, which attracted great attention and elicited unbounded admiration.

Best eight varieties, John Sackstader.

Best plate Delaware, Thos. S. Kennedy, Fair View.

Best plate Concord, Thos. S. Kennedy, Fair View.

Best plate Diana, Thos. S. Kennedy, Fair View.

Best plate Iona, Thos. S. Kennedy, Fair View.

Best plate as good as Isabella (Clinton), Thos. S. Kennedy, Fair View.

Best plate Norton's Virginia, Thos. S. Kennedy, Fair View.

Best plate Catawba, J. A. Fisher, Jefferson county.

Best plate Ives' Seedling, J. Sackstader.

PEACHES.

Best ten varieties, Lawrence Young, Jefferson county.

Best five varieties, H. S. Duncan & Son.

Best white fleshed cling, H. S. Duncan & Son.

Best white fleshed free-stone, H. S. Duncan & Son.

Best yellow free-stone, H. S. Duncan & Son.

PEARS.

Best twenty varieties, S. L. Garr, Anchorage.

Best fifteen varieties, Lawrence Young.

Best ten varieties, C. C. Cary.

Best five varieties, W. H. Dalaney, Pewee Valley.

Best Bartlett's, S. L. Garr.

Best Seckels, S. L. Garr.

Best White Doyenne, S. L. Garr.

Best plate Flemish Beauty, C. C. Cary.

Best plate present eating (Belle Lucrative), No. 248.

Best general display of fruits, first premium Lawrence Young; second premium, H. S. Duncan & Son.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.

A large and interested crowd surrounded the base-ballers from two o'clock until the game was ended. The match was between the Falls City and Atlantic clubs, both numbering some capital players, and the contest was very spirited. It will be seen from the following summary that the Falls City beat their opponents by a score of 53 to 34:

FALLS CITY.	O.	R.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.
Shepherd, c	2	8	Ross, 2d b	3	4
Manser, 1st b	5	5	Reigel, r f	1	7
Mitchell, r f	3	6	Stockloff, p	5	3
Seay, c f	4	4	Kreamer, c f	2	4
Finley, l f	2	6	Lambert, c	3	3
Durning, p	3	6	Schulten, 3d b	2	4
Piper, 3d b	3	6	Hobbs, 1st b	3	4
Speck, 2d b	1	7	McGuire, l f	5	1
Nicholson, s s	6	3	Cole, s s	3	4
Total	27	53	Total	27	34

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—Total.
Falls City	6	1	4	10	6	8	4	8	6—53
Atlantic	1	2	5	1	7	0	3	12	3—34

Fly catches—Falls City, 7; Atlantic, 5.

Fly catches missed—Falls City, 3; Atlantic, 4.

Home runs—Falls City, 3; Atlantic, 1.

Struck out—Falls City, 2; Atlantic, 1.

Foul balls caught—Falls City, 11; Atlantic, 10.

Passed balls—Falls City, 7; Atlantic, 8.

Umpire—Wm. Booley, of the Eagle Base Ball Club.

Scorers—J. F. Isert for Falls City, —— for Atlantic.

The game to-day will be between the Kentucky and Atlantic. Exciting sport will be the consequence.

SPECIAL MENTION.

The preserving house of Messrs. Morris & Withers, carried off premiums on their fine assortment of fruits. It was noticeable for its entire freedom from rot, and the fresh appearance and beautiful color it presented. Messrs. Morris & Withers have in their house considerable quantities of fruit, eggs, &c., and the well preserved condition of these is the subject of enthusiastic remark. We noticed from the Cincinnati reports of yesterday, that eggs preserved in this manner rate highest in that market, the difference in price ranging from two to four cents.

The Globe Nail Company, of Boston, Mass., have on exhibition a horse-shoe nail vastly superior to any other now in use. Their superiority consist in and that there is no waste, being ready for use and so stiffened that they drive true, while others make a loss by hammering, pointing, bending, &c.; that they make an easy and firm clinch; that they will not break, being made of selected Norway iron, thereby holding the shoes more firmly and longer than other nails; that there is no danger of "pricking" as the points are hardened, and that the shoer can save one-third of time in using them. The agent of the company in Louisville, Mr. Jacob Schmitt, has recommendations from the most prominent horse-shoers of this city, who, after a thorough trial, pronounce this nail superior to any other whether made by machinery or hand.

The handsome show case of Messrs. Hastings & Lewis attracted universal attention from the visitors to Floral Hall. Whether it was the "Arkansas Wild Cat" encaged therein or the fine display of furs and latest style of young gents' hats that elicited this marked attention we are unable to say.

Messrs. Speckman & Dix have a very handsome display of cutlery on exhibition in Floral Hall. Their assortment of locks, door-plates and door-knobs do them great credit. All the articles they have on exhibition, we understand, are of their own casting.

THE EXHIBITION TO-DAY.

For the show of fine harness stock this is the grand opportunity of the week, and we have been assured that the several rings will be competed for by one of the best assemblies of horses ever seen in Kentucky or elsewhere. Should the weather continue propitious, the attendance will be larger by thousands than it was yesterday. The programme is as follows:

HORSES—FOR CARRIAGE AND BUGGY.	1st Pr.	2d Pr.
Best pair carriage horses, 15 hands 2 inches high and over	$25	$10
Best pair carriage mares, 15 hands 2 inches high and over	25	10
Best buggy horse	20	10
Best buggy mare	20	10
Best rockaway horse	20	10
Best rockaway mare	20	10
DRAUGHT HORSES.		
Best stallion four years old and upwards	$30	$10
Best stallion three years old and under four	20	10
Best stallion two years old and under three	10	5
MARES.		
Best mare four years old and upwards	$20	$10
Best mare three years old and under four	15	10
Best mare two years old and under three	10	5
ROADSTERS.		
Best stallion	$35	$15
Best mare, regardless of breeding	25	10
Best gelding	25	10
GELDINGS FOR HARNESS.		
Four years old and upwards	$20	$10
Three years old and under four	15	10
Two years old and under three	10	5
SWEEPSTAKES IN HARNESS.		
Stallion of any age	$40	$20
Mare of any age	30	10
SADDLE AND HARNESS, COMBINED.		
Best harness and saddle gelding	$25	$10
Best harness and saddle mare	25	10
To be driven and ridden.		
HERD.		
Best herd, five horses, geldings, and mares, owned by the exhibitor	$25	$15

PROFESSIONAL BASE-BALLERS.

The Red Stockings vs. Southerns.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, 6th.]

The interest which has been excited by the recent triumphant excursion West of the Southern Base Ball Club of this city, until they met the invincible Cincinnatis or "Red Stockings," as well as a natural curiosity to know something of that crack Nine of Porkopolis, authorizes us to recur to the subject.

The impression that the Southerns were badly beaten in a game of 35 to 3 is very erroneous, inasmuch as no other club, according to the saying of the men of the "Red Stockings," had previously contended against them with so much determination. This admission is supported by the fact that the game lasted over three hours.

All the other clubs which have played with the "Red Stockings" were beaten inside of two hours, and in some instances inside of one hour. The Southerns do not claim that they would have beaten their antagonists, but they certainly have the right to believe that had Chandler, the Southerns' right field, been present, and many other misfortunes not happened, the game would have been much closer. When the Southerns arrived in Cincinnati they were pefectly exhausted, having played or traveled almost every day since their departure from New Orleans, the thermometer ranging during the time from 98 deg. to 102 deg. in the shade. Another serious *contretemps* for the Southerns was the disabling of Donovan, their catcher, who caught only during the first two innings, and was succeeded by Fay one inning, and Larkin the balance of the time. The two latter are not regular catchers.

Buddendorf, short stop, and Hennessey, first base, of the Southerns, were highly complimented by their opponents, who declared they had never seen better playing in the United States. O'Keefe, Southern pitcher, deserves great credit for his remarkable pitching, and is said to be fully the equal of Brainard, of the "Red Stockings." Mr. O'Keefe played constantly without flagging for a moment.

On the other hand, the "Red Stockings," when they appeared in the field, were fresh from Yellow Springs, near Cincinnati, where they had been recuperating preparatory to their match with the "Haymakers," which was commenced and interrupted at the beginning of the sixth inning. The "Red Stockings" are the salaried members of a society comprising over five hundred honorary members, who defray all the expenses of the club, amounting to about twenty thousand dollars a year, and so far as their citizenship is concerned, the only one, we believe, who claims Cincinnati as his residence is Mr. Gould. George Wright and Harry Wright, the trainers of the club, come from the East, but were born in England, and have some notoriety as excellent cricketers. Allison is from Philadelphia, and McVey and Sweasy hail from New York. We are unable for the present to locate the other gentlemen. We have endeavored to ascertain what salary each of them is paid in order to settle many discussions which have arisen on the subject, but have only partially succeeded.

One of the members of the "Red Stockings" acknowledged to a Southern that his salary was $25 per week, but that he had averaged $30 from presents made to him. We learn, also from pretty good authority, that the catcher and pitcher earn a salary equal to $2,500 per annum, while Mr. George Wright has a larger salary as captain of the Nine.

The greatest difficulty encountered by the Southerns was the strong batting of the "Red Stockings" and their unerring accuracy and quickness in throwing a ball with incredible swiftness. The "Red Stockings" are, of course, regularly trained daily—one day making it a speciality to bat, the next to field, &c. And when it is considered that they are trained to possess the hardness of flesh necessary for a pugilist to enter in a prize fight it will be admitted that the Southerns, exhausted as they were, made a game fight. The weights of the "Red Stocking" members range from one hundred and sixty-five pounds upward.

Taking one of their smaller men, George Wright, short stop, who weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, with the short stop of the Southerns, Buddendorf, whose weight is one hundred and ten pounds, or less, the disparity is more apparent. Allison, catcher of the "Red Stockings," through whose efforts, in the main, the game was won, is a remarkable player, and, beyond question, the best catcher in the United States. Endowed with unparalleled quickness of sight and movements, he stands behind the batter, almost touching him, and woe be to the ball that is not fairly struck, for he will catch it oftentimes within a few inches of the bat, and yet he never interferes with the batter.

So far as the social status of the gentlemen composing the "Red Stocking" Nine is concerned, in opposition to what we have been led to believe from their appellation as "professional base ball players," we are happy to state, on the authority of the members of the Southern club, that they are intelligent and clever gentlemen, several of whom are married and who have left clerkships and other occupations to take to base balling in order to gratify their enthusiasm for the game, and, at the same time, follow a remunerative occupation.

The Southerns speak of them and of one of the clubs in St. Louis, whose name we regret having forgotten, in the highest terms, and commend them to the people should they visit our city in the fall, for such a visit is contemplated, at least by the "Red Stockings," for whom we can vouch a warm welcome. We had forgotten to mention that the "Red Stocking" Club is presided over by Mr. Champion, a wealthy merchant of Cincinnati. We learn that such has been the success of this club that another club is being raised in that city, with a capital of $25,000 to organize a nine that will beat them.

WINCHESTER.

"How it Seems" There—The Great Debate—A Town that Trades with Cincinnati—Kentucky the Drummer's Heaven.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WINCHESTER, KY., Sept. 13.

Winchester is still one of the Kentucky towns that is waiting for the railroad, there being nothing of the kind nearer than Paris or Lexington, but this disadvantage does not make it any the less one of the most beautiful places in the State. The air is so pure, the shade so cool, the sunshine so pleasant about here that one can scarcely help wishing that everybody in the world might have a home in some such place as Winchester. Here is a commercial and religious community—a community in which people live and die naturally—where people are in a very healthy proportion married and given in marriage—where there are quiet and comfort or bustle and business for those who prefer the one or the other. Indeed, here is a consolidation of all that is good and substantial in life. Winchester has fifteen hundred people and a Democratic newspaper. The newspaper, it is said, is well supported, and that is all that need be said of Winchester or any other town. A well-supported newspaper tells the whole story.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

I am not sure that, for some years to come, religious questions will not take the lead of all others in this section. The contagion of religious debate is rapidly spreading, and all Kentucky may yet be infused. The armies of the Lord are marching against each other, and the loud-mouthed trumpets are everywhere sounding the bloodless charge. The notes of war are phonographic, but none the less potent for that. Lead (in the way of pencils) goes hurtling by, and none but No. 2's are of any account for getting up a short-hand conflict.

Winchester is now excited over a debate which is to open this morning in the Baptist church building, at ten o'clock, between Elder John A. Brooks, of the Christian Church, and Rev. J. W. Fitch, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, on six extracts from the Holy Bible. The debate arose from some criticisms made by Elder Brooks on some isms preached at a Methodist revival meeting. It will continue a week and consume five hours a day. Short-hand reporters from Louisville and Cincinnati have been employed to make verbatim reports, and the debate will be published in book-form. Both the Christians and Methodists are confident and trust implicitly in their respective champions, both of whom are said to be very able men.

Not a little feeling is manifested by many. I was very much interested in a conversation I heard in the stage from Lexington on Saturday, between several young gentlemen of the Christian church and a young lady with magnificent eyes, who said she had been "raised a Methodist." The young men were rather severe, I thought, one of them going so far as to quote from some clergyman who had once said that two things were created in vain—a mule and a Methodist. Then another young man went on to say that these had made the war—the Methodists, he said, had caused the war, and the mules had carried it on. This somewhat irreverent allusion was, however, taken in good part by the young lady with beautiful eyes, who was too good a Methodist to become offended.

WINCHESTER AS TO LOUISVILLE.

Winchester is about as near to Louisville as to Cincinnati, and by good rights ought to buy all her goods in Louisville; and Winchester is not the only town in Kentucky that ought to buy in Louisville and don't; but Winchester will do very well for an example. Out here in what is known as "the country," Louisville is pronounced an "old fogy" place. There is scarcely a day in the week when you cannot find a "drummer" of some Cincinnati house in Winchester. I could not say that there ever has been a "drummer" here from Louisville, and except through the COURIER-JOURNAL and now and then a chance traveler, Louisville is scarcely known here. These "drummers" from Cincinnati never go away without having secured some orders. There never was a time when business has been done so much on these "orders" as now. Winchester buys of Cincinnati perhaps one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods in this way in a year. What is worse, there is an impression here that Louisville sells at half a cent higher than Cincinnati, and that she don't keep as good a quality and variety of goods as Cincinnati; and it is no wonder that Winchester goes to Cincinnati. It is "all stuff" about Kentucky patronizing her own metropolis. Her country merchants will buy their goods where they believe a half cent can be saved, and this is eminently right and proper. If Louisville wants their trade she must go to work in the right way, and she will secure it for all time. Winchester wants the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, not to buy goods from Louisville, but that it may have a better route to New York. Something more than railroad is necessary to the commerce of Louisville, and she must not fall back on her boasted "advantages." Enterprise, energy, and even sacrifice are necessary to the commercial greatness to which she is looking so hopefully forward. Go in, Louisville. SHORT HAND.

"OLD HICKORY."

Reminiscences of His Last Days.

[To the Editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

During the Administration of General Jacksons as President of the United States, it will be remembered that on one Sunday, while passing out from the east front of the Capitol where he had been in attendance at the funeral of a member of Congress, an insane individual, standing within a few feet of the old hero, snapped a pistol at him, and was instantly arrested. The news spread like wild-fire over every portion of the United States, and various were the comments made by all parties upon the fortunately unsuccessful attempt upon the life of the head of the Nation. Among others which the writer of this heard was the remarks made in a country post-office when the news arrived, and the political friends of General Jackson were rejoicing in the escape of the head of their party, and attributing his safety to the intervention of Divine Providence. "Providence h—ll!" blurted out a little Old Line Whig, and a violent opponent of Old Hickory and the Democratic party. "Providence had nothing at all to do with it; it was only an obstruction of the tube, and the fire wouldn't communicate."

Although subsequent investigation proved, beyond all doubt or cavil, that this attempt was but the mad freak of an insane individual, who was afterwards properly cared for, yet the subject of it could never be convinced that he had not been employed by some party to assassinate him, and did not hesitate to avow openly that Senator Poindexter, of Mississippi, a life-long opponent, who never lost an opportunity to assail the President and his policy in his place in the Senate, had employed this man to take his life. So bitter was he in his denunciations of Governor Poindexter, a professed duelist, who had killed his man, and who, in his own State, on account of his acrimonious sharpness, universally went by the name of the "devil's darning needle," that the occupant of the White House declared his ancient enemy never should pass him on the street. The old man, some time afterwards, related to a friend that on one occasion, as he was taking his accustomed early morning promenade, on the side-walk in front of the Presidential mansion, he espied the Mississippi Senator approaching from the opposite direction, on the same side of the street; but before coming any-where near he crossed over to the opposite side of the avenue. "You know," said the old man to his friend, his eye flashing as he spoke, "that the side-walk is very wide in front of the President's house, but he never could have passed me."

The famous street fight in Nashville, Tennessee, in the early history of that State, in which General Jackson and Colonel Coffee—an officer who served under him in the Seminole War—on the one side, and Colonel Thomas H. Benton and his brother Jesse, on the other, took part, is familiar to all acquainted with the public events of that time. In this melee the only serious damage done any of the parties was the lodging of a pistol bullet in the arm of General Jackson by Colonel Benton. Although the difficulty was healed through the intervention of friends, and the latter was ever afterward the warm personal friend and most ardent political supporter of the General, yet the bullet remained in the arm of the former until it was extracted during the term of his Presidency by Dr. Johnson, the famous Philadelphia surgeon.

During the latter part of his term of office General Jackson was subject to severe and debilitating attacks of hemorrhage of the lungs, during which he was attended by Dr. Lewis Fields Linn, then the colleague of Colonel Benton in the United States Senate, from Missouri. On one of these visits the doctor was accompanied by his colleague, and during the interview, being the intimate friend of the parties, the former sought to draw forth from the two the correct version of the famous Nashville street encounter. "General, you tell it," said Old Bullion. "No, Benton, you tell it," was the quick response of Old Hickory; and the doctor, who related the incident, stated that the first thing he knew these old men, who sought in the hot blood of youth and manhood to take each other's lives, were sobbing together like two children.

A friend of the writer, an artist who painted one of the last, if not the last portrait of General Jackson ever executed, which was for a Democratic club of Cincinnati, furnished him with the following reminiscences of the conversations held with the old hero at this time. As the old man was prone to become drowsy and unconsciously drop into a doze during the protracted sittings, which were all held at the Hermitage, it was the custom of the artist to engage him in some exciting conversation in order to rouse him.

With this view, on one occasion he asked: "General, I would like you to give me your opinion of your political opponents, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster?" "Well, sir," was the prompt response, "they are both great men, very great men. Mr. Clay is a popular man with his party, for he understands human *natter!* Mr. Webster is a man of greater mind than Mr. Clay, but is not a man of the people; he never can be President; *he don't understand human natter!*"

On another occasion the man of the brush and colors jocosely remarked: "General, you wouldn't have hung Mr. Calhoun and his South Carolina associates if they had persisted in their scheme of nullification?" "Hung them, sir—hung them!" roared the old hero, starting to his feet and shaking his fist. "If they had persisted in their treasonable projects I'd have hung every devil of them as high as Haman!"

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	12 M.
Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	7 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	12 M.
Evansville	CHARMER	12 M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	4 P. M.
Pittsburg	SALLIE	12 M.
New Orleans	INDIANA	5 P. M.
New Orleans	FLETA	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 15.

United States, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
N. Williams, Madison.	Nightingale, Henderson.
Mary Davage, St. Louis.	Sallie, Pittsburg.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 15.

United States, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
N. Williams, Madison.	Edinburgh, Ark. river.
Mary Davage, Pittsburg.	Nightingale, Henderson.
Mary Houston, N. O.	

BOATS IN PORT.

W. S. Pike, Portland.	Judge Fletcher, city wharf.
Lafourche, "	Virginia, Portland.
Vicksburg, "	Fleta, city wharf.
Seminole, city wharf.	Indiana, Portland.
Sallie, city wharf.	

THE RIVER was stationary last evening, with 8½ feet water in the canal, 6½ feet water in the chute, and 5½ feet water on the rocks. It will doubtless be falling to-day. Weather clear and pleasant. Business good.

The Palestine for Henderson, Charmer for Evansville, Leonora No. 2 for Madison, and Sallie for Pittsburg, are announced to leave to-day.

The elegant passenger steamer Indiana, in all the glory of new paint and a new outfit, will leave for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day from Portland. Her accommodations for passengers, freight and stock are unsurpassed.

The Fleta, Capt. Barnes' new Red river packet, just completed at this port, made a trial trip up the river yesterday afternoon and performed to the satisfaction of all concerned. Her dimensions are: length, 130 feet; beam, 33 feet; hold, 5½ feet. Her motive power consists of two engines, thirteen inches in diameter, and four feet stroke, two boilers forty inches in diameter and eighteen feet long. She has a neat, tidy cabin, and is fitted up throughout in elegant style, and cost $14,000. Altogether she is as complete a little craft as we have ever seen. Her builders are: hull, Dan W. Richards; cabins, J. C. Crossl; machinery, Kirk, Dennis & Co. She will leave for New Orleans and Red river at 5 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The Bradish Johnson, a new side-wheel steamer built by Mr. J. M. Peterson, a wealthy and enterprising coal dealer of New Orleans, for the lower coast trade, under the superintendence of Capt. W. S. Bassett, who is to command her was successfully launched yesterday afternoon from the ship yard of David S. Barmore, Jeffersonville. She was towed over to the foot of Clay street and will be taken over the falls to-day while the chute is open, and will receive the finishing touches at Portland. Her dimensions are: Keel, 170 feet; length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet in the clear. She is strongly built and extra fastened and her bottom planks are 4 inches thick. She has a clean, well cut model and will be very fast. Her cabin, which is well under way, is being built by J. C. Crossly, will have fifteen rooms on a side and will be very fine. She will also have a commodious nursery under deck and cabin for colored passengers in the texas, which will be fitted up in the same style as the main cabin. Her machinery is from the popular firm of Kirk, Dennis & Co., and will consist of 2 engines with 20 inch cylinders, and 5 feet stroke, 3 boilers 28 feet long and 40 inches in diameter, with 4 flues in each. She will also have steam capstans, elevators and Donkey engine, and all other modern improvements. Her outfit will be the finest that money can procure. In fact, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make her complete in every respect, and worthy the name she bears. Bradish Johnson, for whom she is named, is one of the largest sugar planters on the lower coast, and is a gentleman highly respected for his many good qualities of head and heart, and who devotes his time and wealth to every measure that is designed to promote the public good. Capt. Bassett expects to have the boat ready by the 15th of October.

The cabin of the Judge Fletcher was sold yesterday to Captain Miller, late of the Fannie Brandeis, who intends placing it on the new hull purchased by him from Captain Murray at New Albany.

Our dispatches elsewhere give the particulars of another terrible disaster on the lower Ohio. The Phantom, running in the Evansville and Cairo trade in place of the Cumberland, which exploded her boilers a few weeks ago, met the same fate near Paducah yesterday morning, killing and wounding a number of persons. It seems that there were opposition lines running, and passengers report that the Clara Scott and the ill-fated steamer were racing at the time of the disaster. It is also stated that the same Government official who inspected the Cumberland inspected the Phantom. The local inspectors, in their report upon the Cumberland disaster, charge that the inspection was not properly made. We have the statement that the boilers of the Phantom, as were those of the Cumberland, were known to be unsafe. Yet these boats are run with valuable lives and cargoes on board, until the inevitable result—destruction—follows. There is a terrible responsibility somewhere, and there should be a speedy and rigid investigation, and the responsibility fixed where it belongs.

The Mary Houston left for New Orleans last evening, with a very fair trip.

The towboats Eagle, Lake Erie, and Diamond arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with tows of coal.

The Leclaire No. 3 will arrive to-day, and will commence at once to load for Tennessee river.

The Belle Lee made a trial trip on Thursday last, and ran fifteen-mile runs up to the old Princess' time. Captain McVay, late of the R. E. Lee, who is one of the most popular clerks on the Western waters, has charge of the office.

Capt. Lusk contemplates loading the Louisville at St. Louis for New Orleans this week.

Capt. Wm. Ashford and others purchased the Commercial at Memphis last Friday for $8,000. She will enter the White river trade, and be commanded by Capt. Ashford.

The Local Inspectors at St. Louis, on Monday, suspended the license of E. R. Kellogg, pilot, sixty days, for causing the collision of steamers Belle of Pike and Bertie State.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

OWENSBORO, KY., Sept. 15.—The body of W. W. Peckenpaugh, drowned at Pup creek this week, was found by the officers of the steamer Palestine and brought to this city to-day. The remains will be sent to Leavenworth to-night.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.—[illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Arrived—[illegible]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. River falling. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Arrived—[illegible]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15.—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—[illegible]

RAWLINS.

Interesting Reminiscences—"If There Had Been no Rawlins There Would Have Been no Grant."

"S. M. writing to the N. Y. World says: Something of his character, as illustrated in what I am about to say, may interest your readers. I came to know General Rawlins intimately in Washington at the time the late Brigadier-General Rousseau, U. S. A., was nominated by President Johnson to the rank he attained in the regular army. Rawlins came to me and said: "I have just been to General Grant and told him that I thought the opposition Rousseau's confirmation by the Senate was wrong, and that with his permission I would go down to the Capitol and see if I could not secure his confirmation." Grant at once gave his cordial assent, and Rawlins and myself worked steadily together until the confirmation, which was more than doubtful, was secured. The patience, delicacy, perseverance and tact which he displayed in saving "a lost cause" gave great promise of his usefulness as a Cabinet officer, in advancing the needs of his chief, should any question of difference arise between the President and Congress.

After the nomination of Grant for President, Rawlins asked me what I thought of Grant's letter of acceptance, and what was said of it in New York.

I replied: "It is a good letter, and reminds me of what John P. Hale said in the Senate when Douglas tried to explain his position on the Lecompton bill. Mr. Hale said: 'The Senator from Illinois need not explain his position. It is perfectly understood. He indorses Buchanan and repudiates his acts.' So Grant accepts the Radical nomination, and will do as he d—d pleases." Rawlins laughed quietly and said, "Yes. No man can lay down a defined policy for the next four years. Grant will do as he thinks right at the moment. Just as he differed from all the generals who commanded in the late war. The others laid out their plan of campaign for months in advance, and never wavered from it. Grant's plan of campaign always yielded to the exigency of the moment. He was always ready and anxious to fight the enemy whenever he could find him."

At this time he was about taking his tour over the plains in search of his lost health. I urged him very strongly to continue his journey to California, and return by the Southern route, quoting to him the case of Gen. Shields, who, in a similar condition, was restored to health. I am confident that he would have been alive to-day had he taken that journey; but his devotion to Grant, and his belief that he was needed, hurried him back. It is well known to his intimates that the seeds of the disease which killed him were sown in Grant's personal service, and he carried his devotion to the end.

If ever a man died for his friend, Rawlins died for Grant. In the conversation above alluded to, I said: "Rawlins, you will be Secretary of War." "No," he replied, "I am too poor and in too bad health." "But you will," I reiterated. In the last conversation I had with him at the Brevoort House, some weeks ago, when I met him with Gen. Slocum he alluded to it, and was in fine spirits. His health was much better, he was equal to the duties of the office, and was steadily gaining in flesh. Alas! it was only a delusion. His progressive Democracy (for he was a Democrat) was illustrated in our conversation in reference to sending army stores through Sonora, instead of the long and expensive route by the Colorado and the Gila rivers. He said: "I am in favor of the route through Mexico, not only on economic grounds, but also for reasons of high public policy. We are going to acquire that country some day, and we must do all we can to Americanize it."

After Rawlins went on his western tour last year, I said one day to General Grant: "Rawlins is going to die. What a great loss he will be to you."

With an expression of melancholy, most extraordinary for Grant's impassive face, he replied: "I don't know what I should do without him."

On the day that Grant sent to the Senate his request for the repeal of the law which made A. T. Stewart ineligible for the Treasury, Rawlins was outspoken in his objections to Grant's request or the Senate's compliance. He believed the law was above individual preference, and he said it strongly and boldly. There are other instances of his independent judgment of public moment; for example, when he insisted that General Grant should put an end at once to Stanton's endeavor to command the army and revise the orders of the General-in-Chief. Grant was reluctant to make the issue with Stanton, Rawlins insisted, and the memorable interview with Mr. Lincoln ensued which resulted in placing the whole control of the army in Grant's hands.

In the face of the fact that Rawlins lies dead in the War Department at Washington, the memory of a most ludicrous scene at [illegible] three years ago, of which he was the hero, comes back to me in a softened light. The occasion was the meeting and dinner of the Army of the Tennessee. Many distinguished officers were present. [illegible]

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Hon. T. L. Jones made a speech on Finance on Monday to a good crowd in Cynthiana.

A movement is on foot to organize a Young Men's Christian Association in Lexington.

A pork packing establishment on an extensive scale is to be opened in Lexington this fall.

There were but sixteen interments at the Newport Cemetery during the month of August.

The old Paris Hotel is being remodeled, and the main portion of the first story converted into business houses.

The special election in Paducah on Saturday on the gravel roads ordinance resulted in a majority of 54 in favor of the roads.

Hon. Garrett Davis left Paris on Monday, for Lexington, Va., with his son, Garrett Davis, Jr., intending to place him in college there.

Ben. Casseday, Esq., of this city, is superintending the erection of pneumatic gas in the Hocker Institute, and several private residences in Lexington.

Seventy-three car-loads of stock were shipped from Paris stock pens during the week ending Monday, 14th inst., as follows: Cattle 65, hogs 6, sheep 2.

The floor of the Covington and Cincinnati bridge is being relaid. The work has to be done at night, on account of the heavy amount of travel during the day.

L. S. Trimble, of McCracken, is suggested as a successor of Mr. McCreary to the U. S. Senate. Judge Trimble is a stanch Democrat, and one of the foremost men of the State.

A frame house belonging to Mr. Evans, of Paducah, and occupied by the family of Mr. McCreedy, was burned on Sunday morning. The occupants narrowly escaped with their lives.

The Harrison county fair commenced on Tuesday. It will no doubt be largely attended, and the exhibition of stock unusually fine. To-night and to-morrow night select hops will be given at the Smith House, and a delightful time is anticipated.

John Hughes, of Fayette, has sold his pair of bays to Capt. Gregg, of Augusta, Ga., for $1,500. E. S. Muir sold his fine pair of medium mules a few days ago to Wm. Boden, of Nicholas county, for $700. W. B. has since sold them for $800 to Eli Kindig, of York, Pennsylvania.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Paducah and McCracken County Agricultural and Mechanical Society will be held in Paducah on the 12th of October, and will continue four days. The indications are that this will be the largest and most successful fair ever held in Southern Kentucky.

Harry Smith, a newsboy on the Kentucky Central railroad, has recently fallen heir to the handsome fortune of $128,000, which has been left him by an uncle, J. W. Smith, in Germany. A guardian has been appointed, who will leave Cincinnati in a short time to look after the interests of young Smith. Harry Smith is a native of Germany, and has been in this country about six years.

Colonel Todd, President of the Newport and Covington Bridge Company, stopped the cars of the Newport Street Railroad Company from crossing the bridge on Tuesday afternoon, and will not allow them to resume running over it until the company pays the amount they owe to the city of Covington for tolls, which is about $650. It is also understood that the bridge directors will not comply with the recommendation or request of the Newport Council to permit the street cars to cross the bridge at the rate of $100 per car annually. They demand a half cent per passenger.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rome, Ga., is absolutely languishing for a first-class hotel.

The police of Macon, Ga., are to be uniformed on Friday.

Maj. Ball Barrow, of Pointe Coupee, La., died in New York on the 25th ult.

General M. F. DeGraffenried, aged eighty years, died in Williamson county, Tenn., recently.

There were twenty-nine deaths in Memphis last week, of which nineteen were whites and ten negroes.

A female Christian Association has been organized at St. Joseph, Mo., with Mrs. Dr. Bradley as President.

The postoffice and four stores, with their contents, were totally destroyed by fire in Callao, Wis., on Saturday.

During a negro dance in St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday night, some fellow strewed a bountiful supply of Cayenne pepper on the floor. The effect may be imagined.

James Berrett, formerly a justice of the peace in Macon county, Mo., recently committed rape upon the person of Mary Leary, a girl of fourteen, and has fled the country.

In Aiken, S. C., on Tuesday last, Jno. Holley was shot and killed by an employe of his named Mallory, whom he had refused permission to ride on an overloaded dray he was driving.

Jesse Watkins, a notorious negro, was hung at Savannah, Ga., on Friday last, for the murder of a young man named Charles Wilson. On the scaffold he professed penitence for his crimes.

At a preliminary examination of Whitmore and Trautwine, revenue officers, for killing Mr. Deadman, at Ringgold, Ga., Whitmore was committed to jail, and Trautwine gave bond for $500.

A Mr. House, living near Siloam, Miss., while seining a lake recently to catch fish, stepped upon a snake in the water, and, thinking it was a fish, reached down and caught it in his hand, when it bit him. He died the next day.

In a terrible thunder-storm at Marion, Ala., on Friday last, Stephen McCally, living near there, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A freedman named Lewis, at the James Underwood plantation, was also struck and instantly killed.

A man named Wornell was killed on the 31st ult., near Jordan's Ferry, Natchitoches, La., by Richard Place, the homicide being considered justifiable. A lady, Mrs. Wells, standing near was slightly wounded by the shot fired at Place by Wornell.

A difficulty occurred on Sunday morning last on the plantation of Captain John W. Turner, some nine miles below Rome, Ga., between Lewis Bray and Isaac Tutt, freedmen, about some hogs, which resulted in the former shooting and killing the latter. Bray was arrested, and is now in jail.

John Weare, chief engineer of the steamer Creole, was run over by a train on the Pontchartrain railroad on Saturday morning, at Milneburg, which cut both of his legs from his body. The unfortunate man was immediately taken to New Orleans for aid, but it is hardly probable he will recover.

Brother Ambrose, a well-known member of the order of "Christian Brothers," died in St. Louis on Monday, aged 52 years 2 months and 17 days. He had been for a number of years actively engaged in establishing schools under the patronage of the order, by whom he was held in high esteem.

In the early days of the war, when the Beaver Creek Rifles left St. Helena, La., a Mr. Hope offered on their return to the most meritorious a three hundred dollar watch and chain. The unanimous vote was in favor of John C. White, Jr., who lost his arm at Shiloh, and a few days ago the promise was fulfilled.

The value of circumstantial evidence has another capital illustration in the fact that the negro found hanging in Dresden, Tenn., a few days since, and who was hung for committing a rape on a small girl, was proven not to be the right person. Another negro has been arrested on the same charge, and there is almost circumstantial evidence of his guilt.

An attempt was made a few days ago, in Wetzel county, W. Va., to assassinate Mr. Geo. Forbes, of Wheeling. He was inveigled into the mountains by a pretended cattle dealer, and on his return was attacked by an accomplice and shot. The timely arrival of a stranger put the assassin to flight. The parties to this affair are known, and the officers of the law are now in pursuit.

The Southern Hotel Company of St. Louis have brought suit against James B. Eads and James D. Leonard, who were sureties for Hancock & Stanard, contractors for doing the carpenter's work on the Southern Hotel, to recover $5,000 from each of them for the alleged failure of Hancock & Stanard to perform the work according to contract. The work was done in 1863, and the company claim that they had to pay $10,000 more than the contract price.

If the estimates of the New Orleans press can be relied upon the cotton crop in many of the parishes of Louisiana will be cut off nearly one-half by the worms. Unpropitious weather, too, in a few of the northern parishes, since the middle of August, has had a very injurious effect upon the plant. What with the worms, the unfavorable weather and the scarcity of labor, the cotton crop of Louisiana is likely to fall considerably short of the estimate current in midsummer.

Capt. C. Lapp, while digging for a basement under his storehouse in Vineland, Mo., a short time since, found strong indications of coal oil. He being a little on the fogy style, did not pay much attention to his discovery; but on Wednesday last he commenced digging for an ice-house near the same place, and when about seven feet below the surface, the workmen found still stronger indications, taking out clay and loose stones perfectly saturated with the oil. This drew the attention of several citizens, who, after some examination, pronounced it a vein of pure coal oil.

A correspondent writing from Robertson county, Texas, says only half a crop of cotton will be made, and some plantations scarcely a third of a crop. The devastation of the worm appears not to be so extensive on the upper Brazos, in Robertson, Milam and Falls, for instance, as in portions of the country nearer the east. There is much sickness in the up-country, bilious, remittent, and other fevers. In one locality near Millican, that fatal malady, Haematuria, was prevalent. This year the coast seems much more healthful than formerly.

The project of making New Orleans a walled town, by building a complete line of earthwork around it, has been revived, and is seriously urged by the press and many prominent citizens of that city. The necessity for it is the danger to which the city is exposed by the annual inundations and crevasses on the lower Mississippi. The plan that meets with most favor is to construct a levee from Carrollton, directly across to the lake, thence along the lake shore to a point just below the city, thence by a straight line to the river bank near the barracks. There would be locks for the passage of the two canals, and the work would be made broad enough for a railroad and carriage way, reveting the lake front with rock to resist the action of the waves.

A slight misunderstanding occurred on Saturday morning last in Richmond, at the court-house, between Messrs. Joseph J. White and Johnson H. Sands, which resulted in a fisticuff battle, in the presence of the court. Mr. White was counsel for a Mrs. Hoger in a suit against Mr. Sands, in which he had given a forthcoming bond. The case was brought before the court, and the proceedings in the case were quashed. After this action of the court, a conversation took place between Messrs. White and Sands, in which the latter called the former a liar. Mr. White struck him, and quite a lively fight commenced, which was kept up until the officers of the court interfered and arrested the parties. They were afterward released upon payment of $25 fine each and giving peace security in $300 for their good behavior.

Mr. Pendleton, in the excellent conversational speech that he made last week to some of his friends and neighbors, said in reference to the Chinese question that he was disgusted with the talk about low wages in the United States. But we apprehend, that, when Mr. Pendleton has work to be done on his own account, he decidedly prefers cheap labor to dear; all other things being equal. And we don't see why other employers of labor should not have a similar preference and be allowed to gratify it. Mr. Pendleton, we must do him the justice to say, advocates no restriction.

United States citizens in Cuba are unlawfully subjected to all kinds of ruffianly treatment, even to death, by the brutal Spanish authorities. The cases of outrage are reported in all their details at Washington, but no vigor of action follows. No doubt the administration gets occasionally very mad, but it thinks of its Alabama claims, chokes down its rising gorge, and keeps the peace. When the attention of Grant and his Cabinet is called to any matter pertaining either immediately or remotely to Cuba, their only inquiry is how their action would affect the Alabama case. That case is the central sun, around which all their political planets, comets, and nebulæ revolve.

Mr. Frelinghuysen lately declined the Chinese mission, and it has been offered to Gov. Morgan, of New York, who declines to accept it unless it is made a first-class mission; and President Grant, it is said, will recommend to Congress that this be done. Our opinion is that the U. S. Government is already paying a great deal more for foreign missions than they are worth. Every year they are becoming more and more expensive, and we have rarely known any good to come of them. All necessary negotiations with foreign nations might be carried on from Washington through intelligent consuls. The leading powers of Europe don't send to us ministers of as high a grade as they send to each other, and we might do well to improve upon their example. It would be no objection, that, while cutting down public expenses, we should be cutting down the power of Executive patronage.

That "Third Party."

Time was when the Lexington Observer and Reporter was conducted by gentlemen of distinguished character and talent. That time, we regret to say, has ceased to be. It is now conducted with a total disregard of political fairness to say nothing of a total lack of the most ordinary political capacity. In its last issue, for example, it devotes the greater part of its editorial space to a number of flat articles of its own and other papers, which are almost as stupid as it is, attacking the COURIER-JOURNAL for "its effort to start a third party." The object of this notice is to call the attention of our Democratic friends in Fayette county to a species of misrepresentation which can do us no harm, but will do the party infinite harm. Our readers know quite as well as the Lexington editor that no word or thought of a "third party" was hinted in Kentucky until the Observer and Reporter set up the cry; and therefore its senseless application to us is harmless. But not so as regards the party, into which this rural miracle would introduce dissensions created by himself. What is his object? Does he want to divide the party? Or is it his pleasure merely to hear his own melodious strains?

A Shadowy Platform.

The editor of the Paris (Ky.) Citizen evidently thinks that he has settled an important matter in a very summary manner. He says:

> An earnest controversy is in progress between the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL and the Frankfort Yeoman in regard to the present status and future policy of the Democratic party. To us the mission, the duty, and the principles of the Democratic party are plain. Measures may change; but principles are unchangeable. In an article, written in 1857, and republished in 1858, on "Democracy," we attempted to show that the principles of the Democratic party were broad enough and comprehensive enough to apply to all measures which had divided parties since the organization of the government and that no political question could possibly arise in which they were not applicable. The article we then wrote, we believe, if published to-day would be as applicable to the questions now pending as it was to the measures upon which public opinion was then divided.
>
> To illustrate our views, we will briefly indicate some of the cardinal principles of the party:
>
> 1. A strict construction of the Federal Constitution, as opposed to a latitudinarian construction;
>
> 2. A federative form of government in opposition to a consolidated government;
>
> 3. All powers not delegated to the Federal government reserved to the States;
>
> 4. Equal rights to all; exclusive privileges to none.
>
> Whenever any measure arises, all that is necessary for Democrats to do, in order to arrive at a correct view in regard to it, is to apply the foregoing principles, and see whether or not such measure squares with them. If it does not, it is anti-Democratic.
>
> A party which plants itself merely upon measures is and must be ephemeral; for measures are ephemeral, and pass away; and with them the parties based upon them.

The editor of the Citizen's four cardinal Democratic principles amount to nothing, or next to nothing practically. We don't care to hear politicians talk about strict constructions or latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution; what we go for is *right* constructions, *true* constructions of the Constitution. We would see the Constitution construed according to its most obvious meaning, construed as it was intended to be construed. We don't desire to have it construed either as authorizing everything or as authorizing nothing. It may perish of too much severity of construction as well as of too much looseness. It may collapse as well as explode. In regard to any construction in a given case, the question might arise whether it is a strict construction or a latitudinarian construction or neither in particular. Let us take a few examples. Take for instance the acquisition of territory by war, purchase or otherwise. Jefferson, although he expressed his conviction of its unconstitutionality, originated the policy, and the Democratic party from his day to this has always been in favor of it; but is the construction that authorizes it strict or latitudinarian? The making of the paper issues of the Federal Government a legal tender has at no time been and is not now opposed by the Democratic party, yet the very doubtful question of the constitutionality of the measure is pending in the Supreme Court; and is the construction that has sustained the measure strict or latitudinarian? The present national banks are not resisted by the Democratic party as a party; but is the construction that created and that upholds them strict or latitudinarian? The removal, at the President's will, of the subordinate officers appointed by him is sustained by the Democratic party and it is resisted by the Radicals with the tenure-of-office law; but is the construction in support of it strict or latitudinarian? All parties, in laying impost duties, have discriminated in their rates of taxation of different articles; but is the construction upon which they have acted strict or latitudinarian? The deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi by dredging and the protection of valuable tracts of country by levees upon that river are not opposed but favored by the Democratic party; but is the construction that justifies expenditures for those policies strict or latitudinarian? Is the construction that would empower the Federal Government to hold States in the Union in spite of their efforts to get out strict or latitudinarian? And so we might proceed to inquire in regard to a hundred other constructions always adopted and acted on by all parties or by one only—are they strict or latitudinarian? Who can fail to see that the raising of this question furnishes no test at all in judging whether a construction of the Constitution is or is not Democratic? Who does not perceive that such a rule of judgment may and often must leave everything at sea?

And how is it in regard to the Paris editor's three other test-rules of Democracy—all powers not delegated to the Federal Government reserved to the States; a federative form of government in opposition to a consolidated government; equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none! All these are vague generalities, mere platitudes, which all the parties that ever existed in the country, the old Federal party, the old Whig party, the old Native American party, the old Know Nothing party, &c., &c., &c., no less than the old Democratic party, could indorse in theory. Questions may arise at every turn, what are the specific powers which, not being delegated to the Federal Government, are reserved to the States? How is it to be determined in all cases what measures impair the federative form of government and tend to consolidation and what ones do not? Are not all parties continually charging each other with looking toward monarchy? How are we to decide what the rule of equal rights to all and exclusive privilege to none requires in every case? Have not the Democracy been most persistently though falsely charged with the violation of this very rule because they have opposed negro suffrage and the election of negroes to office? What tribunal is there or can there be, what political or other authority of any kind, to settle exactly or even approximately what is democratic and what undemocratic according to the formula of Democratic principles laid down by the Bourbon county organ? What are that organ's rules but mere broadnesses, simple flatnesses?

The idea of a national Democratic convention's adopting the Paris Citizen's four cardinal principles as a party platform is a bald absurdity. No maxims, no axioms, no abstractions, no fleshless principles, can be set up that will serve any respectable purpose as a platform of the Democratic party. Nothing will answer but measures, living and important measures, fresh, practical and vigorous measures. We must adopt and defend such measures as in our judgments are best fitted to maintain the institutions of the country, to guard the fundamental law, to protect the rights of the people, to strengthen the safeguards of freedom, to promote the general welfare, and we must change our points of attack and defense from time to time, according to the requirements of changing periods and changing events and the varying situations of the conflict. It will be time enough to attend to dead issues when we are dead ourselves.

Unpunished Guilt.

In all the papers throughout the country we find Washington telegraphic dispatches and in the Radical papers editorial articles stating that vigorous efforts are in progress to break up the numerous and extensive frauds practiced upon the Revenue Department, and that heavy and important seizures will be made before the close of the present month to be followed by frightful exposures.

Now it is well suggested by a prominent Democratic organ in New Orleans, that it is about time to change the programme, and, instead of hunting after new frauds, to make some investigations and exposures in regard to the old ones discovered already. We have all heard a great deal about the exposed sugar frauds in New Orleans, and expectation has everywhere been indulged that they were to be promptly punished so far as the laws provide a punishment for such offenses. Nothing could be plainer or more notorious than those sugar frauds, the parties importing the seized sugars having themselves acknowledged the importation and disposal of them to be something much worse than irregular. For more than five months the Treasury Department has had at its disposal all the evidence requisite for the thorough and speedy investigation of the entire affair, and yet it has avoided investigation. It has let the thing alone as a matter that could not be intermeddled with without peril of some kind to some person or persons that it had a motive to protect. Yes, the high functionaries of the Treasury Department have been and are deterred from even the forms of investigation by a knowledge that no investigation could be made without risk of the exposure of other villainies and other villains in comparison with which and whom the undeniable sugar-frauds and their perpetrators would dwindle into insignificance.

So long as Secretary Boutwell continues to treat the sugar-frauds with such trifling indifference, he and his whole official machinery will be regarded with suspicion, and all the threats of bringing to light and breaking up other frauds and making terrible exposures will be treated with contempt. It is not words and opinions and protestations that are now wanted, it is action, action, action. Vain are all dark and mysterious hints as to what will be done with the rascals soon to be discovered; the public desire is to know who are the rascals already caught and to witness the infliction of the penalty of their crimes, let the consequences fall upon whomsoever they may. The Washington and New York Radical presses assert that the people of New Orleans deprecate the prosecution of the matter, but the Democratic papers of that city declare that the people are anxious for it. They have no interest at large in the sugar seized, while on the contrary they are exceedingly anxious regarding the peculiar nature of the deducible evidence, their curiosity in this case being hightened by the alacrity with which leading Radical politicians have hastened to deny complicity before it had been charged. Wherever these rings are, whether in the Customhouse or in the Internal Revenue Department, we well know they cannot be conducted without the complicity of officials, and as long as the importers or manufacturers of one locality are accorded and protected in privileges over those of another, we are satisfied of the existence of corruption, and are not disposed to place much faith in empty protestations, however loud they may be. When the departments have cooked the fish already caught, it will be time enough for future fishing.

The Short Line to St. Louis.

The ordinance submitting a proposition to the people to subscribe five hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the New Albany, Mt. Carmel and St. Louis Short-line Railroad will be reported to the Common Council this evening for final action. The propriety of making the subscription has been thoroughly discussed, and the almost unanimous sentiment of our business men and tax-payers is that the subscription should be promptly made. Assurances, based upon the very highest authority, have been received that there is no question as to the completion of the western division of the road, between Mt. Carmel and St. Louis, in all probability before the road shall have been finished between New Albany and Mt. Carmel. It is known that the company having in hand the eastern division await only the subscription on the part of Louisville to warrant them in an immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work. We are not aware that our Councils have ever refused to submit any similar proposition to a vote of the citizens; and it is but just to the enterprising company seeking the subscription in aid of this great work that they should be vouchsafed a prompt expression of the popular will in regard to the enterprise.

The New Illuminating Gas.

Professors Silliman and Wurtz, of New Haven, both eminent chemists, have been for several months experimenting on illuminating gases with a view to the development of a better and more economical light than is or has ever been used. They communicated a paper on the subject to the late meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, but did not give any estimate as to the comparative cost of the new light. They showed however that water affords one-third of the new illuminating compound, and water of course costs nothing.

The question to be solved is, as a contemporary remarks, will the expense of the machinery and labor of analyzing water and applying its oxygen to the purpose of illumination equal the economy of fuel? Even though it should cost as much, and yet save fuel, it would be an acquisition—and more especially should it prove to be, as is claimed, a superior light.

The process is to pass highly heated steam into a clay retort in which fine anthracite coal is burning. The oxygen of the steam combines with the carbon or coal and forms a gas known as oxyd of carbon, leaving the hydrogen of the steam free. These two gases are then mixed with the common illuminating gas made by distilling bituminous coal, as in our gas-works. The mixture, it is claimed, produces a brilliant burning gas superior to the best that can be obtained from bituminous coal.

Should the new gas combination save one-third the cost, it would save to the people of the United States half the amount of the national debt in one year, the profit increasing largely every succeeding year.

The "American System of Hydro-carbon Gas Manufacture" will soon be offered to the public. Messrs. Silliman and Wurtz have experimental works near New Haven, and it is understood that the gas-works of the city are about to adopt the new method. This will soon solve the question of expense and show the practical value of the American system of illumination.

Nutrition for the Brain.

Some time ago, Prof. Agassiz, in a speech before a Boston assemblage, asserted that a fish diet, on account of the quantity of phosphorus contained in it, is especially adapted to nourish the brain, and that those persons who subsist upon it largely, are consequently more likely than others, it possessing the same natural powers, to be distinguished for their brightness and intellectuality. Professor Agassiz is generally regarded as being in such matters the highest authority in the United States, if not the very highest living, and this estimate is undoubtedly correct, but Dr. G. M. Beard, excellent scientific authority, opposes the Professor's theory in an able magazine article, arguing that brain work requires richer and more substantial food and a larger quantity of it than mechanics and laboring men, because—

First—Labor of the brain causes greater waste of tissue than labor of the muscles, three hours of hard study producing more important changes of tissue than a whole day of muscular labor.

Second—Brain-workers, as a class, are more active in their work than mechanics and laborers, the thinking powers, the tools of trade of brain-workers, being always at hand and seldom idle.

Third—Brain-workers' exercise, more or less, all the other organs of the body as well as the brain.

Dr. Beard, to corroborate his views, cites various nationalities. For example, the Romans, Persians and Babylonians were dominant nations among the ancients, and they were free and luxurious in their habits of eating. In modern times the English, Germans, French and Americans are ruling nations, and they are good feeders and some of them pretty hard drinkers.

So our brain-workers have two theories before them and they can take their choice. Shall it be fish or roast beef, &c.?

What the South is Doing.

The Southern papers generally, as we have said, anticipate a cotton crop of about 3,000,000 bales cotton, which, valued at $108 per bale (say 455 pounds at 25 cents), will give $324,000,000; also a corn crop of 285,000,000 bushels, valued at $230,000,000; and the sugar, wheat, tobacco, and other crops will yield $150,000,000 more, giving in all a product of not less than $704,000,000, which, with a population of not over 11,000,000, will show an average of $64 per head, which largely exceeds that of the Northern and Western States. The State of South Carolina will this year yield products worth $50,000,000, which, with her population of not over 670,000, will show an average of $74 62 per head. In any portion of the South fine lands under cultivation can be bought at from $5 to $9 per acre, which in a few years will be worth five times the purchase money. The climate is exceedingly salubrious, and offers no insuperable hindrance to the manual labor of the white man, as is proved by the fact that there are now no less than 200,000 whites cultivating cotton with their own hands. And if white men fail to furnish the required amount of labor and the negro turns out badly, there's Koopmanchaap and his millions of Chinese for our Southern friends to fall back upon.

Revenue Frauds.

A telegraphic dispatch of Tuesday from Washington says:

> The Revenue Department has under consideration a number of propositions for the compromise of several important cases, involving a large amount of alleged fraudulent transactions in whisky and tobacco, which implicate a number of prominent capitalists and politicians of both parties in all sections of the country.

The high officers of Government, if they compromise these cases or permit the frauds and the perpetrators of them to remain unexposed, will deserve not only the penalty attached to the crime of compounding felony but the execration of the whole country. They no doubt think themselves exceedingly smart in giving out that the facts discovered implicate a number of prominent capitalists and politicians of *both parties* and in all sections, but the public may depend upon it, that, if prominent Democrats were implicated, the revenue officers and other officers of Government would take unbounded delight in exposing and punishing them. We should hear of no compromising, no compounding. And we want to hear of nothing of the kind now. Let justice be done without mercy.

Which is the Superior?

The Constitution of the United States declares, "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

There is no invasion of the State of Mississippi; there is no rebellion there against the laws, and the public safety is in no way endangered by the rebellious action of the people; yet General Ames, who is in command in that State, has issued an order to his subordinates, in which is the following:

> The commanding general directs that you do not obey in the future any writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the United States District Court or Circuit Court, or any order made by such courts for the release of prisoners in your custody. Should such a writ or order be served upon you report the fact by telegraph.

The questions now before the people are: "Is Ames above the Constitution?" "Are his mandates the superior law?"

Down in Georgia.

There is not a more efficient nor an abler Democratic newspaper in Georgia than the Atlanta Constitution. But it has an unhappy faculty of now and then seeing a little beyond its nose and its toes, and consequently has fallen under the displeasure of those who are blissfully determined not to see before their toes and noses. So, here is how the Constitution dismisses its critics:

> We have never urged the Southern people to abandon their affiliations with the Democratic party. We have said some plain things about Democracy, but we still cling to it. These old party hacks can not understand how a fearless, independent, truthful journal can bravely own up party errors, and honestly urge party reforming, and yet be true to the principles and faith of a party. Their indefensible notion about party management is, that a man must praise its blunders and defend its mistakes, and hence become the champion of folly and error. Our notion is, that a journal must mould party to right, and, therefore, increase its power and enhance its influence. Error is a source of weakness, and must lead to ultimate defeat. Bad management can't be rectified by sticking to it. We want to go into the next campaign against Radicalism to achieve success, and we are for putting Democracy in fighting plight.

CITY ITEMS.

Good News.

Warwick's Neuralgia Pills, for the cure of all neuralgic pains, such as in the head, face, teeth, neck, chest and heart. Every box warranted to give perfect relief. Sold by retail druggists generally. Peter, Powers & Cooper, Wholesale Agents, Main street, No. 272, Louisville, Ky.

Reference, in Louisville, by permission—S. S. Bush, Attorney at Law, Jefferson street, No. 154; Gen. Whitaker, Attorney at Law, Center street, No. 4; Prof. J. W. Rust, editor of the Western Baptist Recorder; I. W. Edwards, Attorney at Law, Jefferson street, No. 98; Wm. Middleton, New York Store, Fourth street; W. B. Somerville, Superintendent of the Telegraph Office, Main street; Capt. N. Neal, of the steamer Leonora.

NEURALGIC PILLS.—Warwick's Neuralgic Pills, sold by all retail druggists, are an undoubted cure for that terrible disease. A gentleman connected with this office has used them, and says their effect was magical.—[Louisville Evening Express.

Negligence of Duty.

The following is a copy of a dispatch sent from this city:

"LOUISVILLE, September 15th.

"*To E. G. Megrue, Chief Fire Department, Cincinnati:*

"Is M. J. Paul in Cincinnati? If so, tell him to return immediately. C. H. FISK."

Who can and will explain? G. M. FERGUSON.

West End Cash Sale of Real Estate.

The attention of real estate buyers in this fast-improving portion of the city is called to C. C. Spencer's sale this afternoon at 3 o'clock, of two valuable lots on Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, near Walnut. The sale will be imperative for cash.

☞ Sleeping cars on the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line railroad will be open (every night except Saturday) at 9:00 P. M.; train leaves at 11:10 P. M. Persons occupying the berths can remain in them till 6:30 A. M. next morning.

Louisville Medical College,

Corner Fifth and Green streets. Professor E. S. Gaillard will deliver the fourth lecture of the preliminary course this morning at 11 o'clock.

☞ Parties wanting cheap homes will remember the sale this evening of those beautiful west end lots. Pearson & Medd s.

☞ Have you seen them? Stowe's rustic portraits. Gallery corner of Fourth and Green.

☞ The property to be sold by Pearson & Medd's this evening is exceedingly desirable.

☞ Sleeping cars on the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line railroad will be open (every night except Saturday) at 9:00 P. M.; train leaves at 11:10 P. M. Persons occupying the berths can remain in them till 6:30 A. M. next morning.

For Sale—Residence.

I offer for sale my residence, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Floyd and Preston streets. Lot 60 feet front by 157 deep. The house is entirely new, with all the modern improvements. It has an irregular double front with veranda; contains four large rooms, with hall, kitchen, china closets and store-room on the first floor. The second floor has the same number of rooms, with a bath-room and closets adjoining; also, a high attic, with three well-finished rooms with fireplaces, all suitable for bed rooms. Wash room and servants' rooms separate from the main building. Any one desiring a comfortable home would do well to examine this property before purchasing elsewhere, and learn price and terms. MRS. A. GRAY.

This desirable property, if not sold by October 1st next, will be offered at public auction on Saturday afternoon, October 9th, at 3 o'clock. Terms one-third cash, balance in two years. Possession will be given immediately, if desired.

To the Ladies.

Use Mrs. Smith's Abdominal Corset for all relaxation of the abdominal parts. Recommended by all physicians. Office No. 470 Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

Beware of the Eggs

which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with Lyon's Insect powder, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's powder will do it. Nothing else will.

Depot, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

GREEN GROVE, ALA., Aug. 19, 1869.

W. H. Walker, Esq:

DEAR SIR: My son, of the firm of Owen Jamar & Co., has suffered for the last two years with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. A few months since he commenced using your Tonic Bitters, and they have regulated his system, cured his dyspepsia, and his general health is improving fast. He joins me in recommending them to the public for their great medicinal qualities. Yours, &c., THOS. JAMAR.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Sleeping Cars on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line railroad will be open (every night except Saturday) at 9:00 p. m. Train leaves at 11:10 p. m. Persons occupying the berths can remain in them till 6:30 a. m. next morning.

se16 ThSaSu

Chromos, Lithographs and Engravings

at 25 per cent. less than New York prices, at Hegan Brothers' Picture Gallery, 138 Main street.

Caution.

Persons attending the fair, and all others, are, without further notice, hereby requested to call at No. 56 Main street, south side, between Second and Third, where they will find, on examination, the most choice selection of men's, boys', and children's hats and caps, of the latest and most desirable styles. Among the novelties in fancy styles are the Sinbad, in felt, all colors; the velvet Croquet, in black and brown; the Warwick, and many others too tedious to mention, at very low prices. JAMES M. LADD,

se16 d2 56 Main, between Second and Third.

CARRIAGES, Rockaways, and Buggies, for sale low at SPYBEY'S Carriage Factory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh. se16 d3

Country Merchants

will find an immense stock of Wall and Window Paper at prices to suit them at HEGAN BROTHERS', 138 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Sleeping Cars on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line railroad will be open (every night except Saturday) at 9:00 p. m. Train leaves at 11:10 p. m. Persons occupying the berths can remain in them till 6:30 a. m. next morning.

se16 ThSaSu

"Cancer, Cancer, Cancer."

In calling the attention of our readers to Dr. Couden's success, we feel confident we are doing our duty, and at the same time conferring a favor upon those afflicted. Mr. J. W. Rawley, merchant of Nashville, Tenn., some three weeks ago, brought his wife to this city, whose limb was so terribly diseased it was thought that amputation would be necessary, but we are glad to state that under the skillful management of Dr. C. the limb has been saved and is almost well, and will leave for her home in a few days. All those interested would do well to send for the Doctor's Cancer Journal. He can be consulted at No. 125 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. se16 d3

Wall Paper—To Parties Building Houses.

You will find the largest assortment of wall paper, at the lowest prices, at Lapp & Bro.'s, 90 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. se15 d6

LOCAL NOTICES.

Hegan Brothers,

138 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, have the largest and most complete stock of Frames, Moldings, Looking Glasses, Wall and Window Paper ever brought to the city of Louisville.

Gold and Silver Watches and Chains for sale at one half the regular price, at the broker's office, Jul. Wellman, 134 Third street.

se16 d4

Sleeping Cars on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line railroad will be open (every night except Saturday) at 9:00 p. m. Train leaves at 11:10 p. m. Persons occupying the berths can remain in them till 6:30 a. m. next morning.

se16 ThSaSu

One Hundred Thousand

pieces of Wall Paper of new and elegant styles in stock and for sale at low prices. HEGAN BROTHERS, 138 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

sep1 d1m

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

au18 dtf I. R. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

—OR—

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy26 d1

Window Shades.

Just received, all sizes of blue shade cloth for show windows, at Lapp & Bro's., 90 Fourth street. Lettering to order. sep15 d6

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

The most popular medicines of the day. At SAUDEK & JONES', Cor. Second and Green.

se14 d6

Read, Read.

White and gilt French china, glassware, silver-plated ware, ivory knives, &c.; a large assortment on hand, and for sale at very low prices, at Dolfinger's China Store, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. se12 d6

Millinery Goods at Great Bargains.

Having returned from New York with a large stock of Fall Millinery goods, I advise all to learn our prices before purchasing. Milliners will be supplied in any quantity at lower figures than Louisville wholesale prices.

J. T. BURGHARD,

se9 dtf Corner Brook and Market sts.

Country Merchants, Attention.

We have in store, and are receiving daily, new styles of glass and queensware, suitable for the country trade, which we offer at extremely low prices. Call and be convinced. J. Dolfinger & Co., 96 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

se12 d6

School Books.

The Noiseless Slate and High and Ward School books, at W. Scott Glore's. se10 dtf

Be Beautiful.

If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the complexion, removes roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, tan, &c., and adds a tinge of pearly bloom to the plainest features. It brings the bloom of youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic country girl into a fashionable city belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of beauty. No lady need complain of her complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Lyon's Kathairon is the best hair dressing in use. se14 eod1m&w1

Rosadalis

purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion, cures chronic liver complaints, and all chronic affections of the blood, liver, kidneys, or bladder. It is the most powerful Alterative Combination known in medicine, and has gained and maintains an unrivaled reputation. It also possesses great tonic and diuretic properties, and is, therefore, valuable wherever an alterative, tonic, or diuretic remedy is indicated. By the use of this medicine all scrofulous humors, or other bad taints will be entirely driven out of the system, the blood and the secretions will be purified, and the entire system restored to a healthy condition, and hence all those diseases dependent upon an impure state of the blood will be prevented. se9 eod6

☞ Money loaned on valuables of all kinds at Eagle Loan Office, 86½ Fifth street. Watches, guns, pistols and clothing always for sale. se7 eod1m

☞ Petroleum V. Nasby terms "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" the "Fountin uv Youth," and he is not the only instance where it has "made the old man young again." It is warranted in every case to restore the hair to its natural color, and is a beautiful dressing.

At retail by all druggists in Louisville.

se14 cod3

☞ With dyspeptics everything is wrong. Food does not digest; sleep does not refresh; wine does not cheer; smiles do not gladden; music does not charm, nor can any other joy enter the breast of the miserable dyspeptic. You must get rid of it, or it will become seated and confirmed, and life will be a burden and existence a curse. Plantation Bitters will do away with all this. New life, strength, and energy will take possession of you. The damask will again bloom upon your cheek, and the luster in your eye will again be as bright as in your healthiest, happiest, and most joyous days.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price. se14 eod3&w1

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja13 dlawTh&weowly

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 d&ThAweowly

☞ Burnett's preparations are very popular.—[Montreal Herald.

MARRIED.

MCGARVEY—MCCLAIN—On the 14th inst., in Middletown, Ky., by Rev. J. A. Henderson, TAYLOR MCGARVEY, Esq., to Miss MATILDA MCCLAIN.

SEWELL—BATES—Sept. 14, by Rev. B. M. Messick, LEWIS W. SEWELL, Esq., and Miss HARRIET BATES, daughter of Dr. L. B. Bates, of Louisville.

SMITH—APPLEY—At Warren Chapel, Sept. 14, by Rev. J. M. Sadd, G. M. SMITH to Miss LIDA F. APPLEY, all of this city.

SIMPSON—MITCHELL—In Bedford, Ind., on Tuesday evening, September 14, by Eld. J. Z. Taylor, Dr. J. D. SIMPSON, late of Owen county, Ky., to Miss MATT E., daughter of J. A. Mitchell.

☞ Frankfort (Ky.) and New Albany (Ind.) papers please copy.

United States Statutes!

VOL. XV.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

The Statutes at Large, Treaties, and Proclamations of the United States of America. From December, 1867, to March, 1869. Edited by GEO. P. SANGER. Vol. XV. Royal 8vo. $4 50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO

110 Washington St., Boston.

se15 d3

COOKE & SEWELL,

Artiste Tailors and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods,

230 WEST MAIN STREET,

HAVE just received an elegant and entirely new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods, and, having secured the services of Mr. L. E. Normand, late cutter in the house of Brooks Bros., Broadway, New York, they are prepared to make up Clothing to order in the best manner and the very latest style. se15 d15

NEWSPAPER

Advertising and Collecting

AGENCY,

PERRIN, NICHOLSON & CO.,

Hamilton Bank Building.

Southeast corner Main and Sixth streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers. No advance charged on Publishers' Prices. All leading Newspapers kept on file. Information given as to Cost of Advertising. All Orders receive Careful Attention. Inquiries by mail answered promptly. Special Lists prepared for customers. Advertisements Written and Notices secured. Orders from Business Men respectfully solicited. Collections made on Reasonable Terms. se14 dtf

A. CHRISTIAN,

Manufacturer of Christian's Patent Spring Carriages, Perambulators, Carriages, Cabs, Rocking-horses, Propellers, Sleighs, &c. Warerooms, 53 Maiden Lane. Corner Willis st.; Manufactory, 87, 89, 91, and 93 Mangin street, New York. se1 d3m

W. L. SOTE,

Teacher of Piano-Forte, Organ, & Violin.

Address, care of J. T. Mensch, 111½ Third, or D. P. Faulds, Main street.

se11 d1f

MEETINGS.

G. A. R.

McPHERSON Encampment, Post No. 13, Dep't. of Ky., will meet this (Thursday) evening, Sept. 16th, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall, corner First and Market streets. It is specially desired that all the members be present. By order of the Post Commander. C. C. ADAMS, Adjutant.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

AT the written request of the fellows, a special meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is called for Thursday evening, 16th inst., at the usual hour and place.

By order of the President.

se15 d2* J. O. GREEN, M. D., Rec. Sec'y.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the Louisville Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses are respectfully requested to meet at the club-room, at the race-course, on Thursday, October 7, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. se8 dtd. J. B. FAUKS, President.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Louisville, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of seven directors, to serve the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 8th of October, both days inclusive.

se8 dtocé W. KANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting for the election of directors and general business will be held at the Bank in this city on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

au5 dtOct4 JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating burials.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That every undertaker or other person before removing any corpse for burial shall obtain a permit from the Health Officer to do so; and in order to obtain such permit he shall present his certificate to the Health Officer setting forth the name, age, nativity and residence of the deceased, and the nature of the disease or injury causing death, as near as he can ascertain, or the name of physician in attendance if any. The sextons of the different cemeteries shall require of all undertakers or other persons said permit, signed by the Health Officer, before permitting burial in the respective cemeteries under their charge. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to grant said permit on presentation of said certificate, and on his failure to do so the undertaker or other person may proceed to remove the corpse for burial without a permit.

The sextons of the different cemeteries shall keep said permits carefully filed away and open to the inspection of the Board of Health at all times.

All undertakers, sextons or other persons failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not less than $20 and not more than $50, and may be proceeded against in the City Court of Louisville as in like cases.

The seventh section of an ordinance "establishing and regulating a Board of Health in the city of Louisville," "approved May 23d, 1867," is hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall go into effect on the 20th day after its publication.

W. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 14th day of September, 1869.

JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalks on Sixth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the sidewalks on both sides of Sixth street, between Main street and the wharf, or such portions thereof as the City Engineer may direct, be regraded, recurbed with old or new curbing, furnished with metal gutters, and repaved in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 22d day of September, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks;" and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 14th day of Sept., 1869.

JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

GRATES

AND

MANTLES.

We are now prepared to furnish Grates of all kinds, Plain and Enameled. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated

WALLACE GRATE

We shall be glad to see all who want Grates or Mantles.

Over 5,000 of the Wallace Grates in use. We refer to all who use them.

☞ Send for price list.

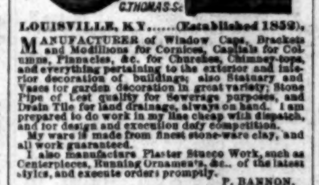
☞ Old stand.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

Third and Main.

se10 d30

FALLS CITY TERRA COTTA WORKS



LOUISVILLE, KY......(Established 1859).

MANUFACTURER of Window Caps, Brackets and Modillions for Cornices, Capitals for Columns, Pinnacles, &c. for Churches, Chimney-tops, and everything pertaining to the exterior and interior decoration of buildings; also Statuary and Vases for garden decoration in great variety; Stone Pipe of best quality for Sewerage purposes, and Drain Tile for land drainage, always on hand. I am prepared to do work in my line cheap with dispatch, and for design and execution defy competition.

My ware is made from finest stone-ware clay, and all work guaranteed.

I also manufacture Plaster Stucco Work, such as Centerpieces, Running Ornaments, &c., of the latest styles, and execute orders promptly. P. BANNON.

Office Fifth st., between Green and Walnut. Factories, Fifteenth and Portland avenue and Thirteenth and Lexington sts. se11 eodlm

DISTILLERIES! DISTILLERIES!

GRAINGER & CO.,

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY

Tenth St., bet. Main & River,

[ESTABLISHED 1833.]

HAVE on hand and manufacture Engines, Boilers, and Machinery for Distilleries, Grist and Saw Mills, &c. For character of our distillery work, refer to—

Shultheis & Co., city; Mattingly & Bro., Oakland, city; Beall, Stiles & Co., city; A. J. Beall & Co. and J. H. Miller & Co., New Hope, Ky.; D. L. Graves and E. A. Graves, Lebanon, Ky.; Isaac McClaskey and J. N. McClaskey, Bloomfield, Ky.; Hoke, Parks & Co., Fisherville, Ky.; Hall & Vaughan, Shelbyville, Ky.; White & Beckley, Bagdad, Ky.; J. Hubbard, Hodgenville, Ky.; J. Bolling, Allenville, Ky.; L. Bradley, Carbondale, Tenn.

Have a large assortment of patterns for machinery, and are prepared to fit up distilleries, grist or saw mills at shortest notice. se13 deod&weow4

Saddlery

At R. E. MILES'.

Harness

At R. E. MILES'.

TRUNKS, TRAVELING SACKS, &c.,

In great variety at R. E. MILES',

Sign "Golden Horse Head."

se12 d6 No. 59 Main, bet. Second and Third sts.

GALT HOUSE

Louisville, Ky.

JILSON P. JOHNSON,

MANAGER.

se8 d3m

Mantels and Grates

PLAIN and enameled, with the Wallace Patent Grate complete. Grates set in any style. Having had some 20 years' experience in grate setting, we feel sure of giving satisfaction. Call and examine our stock of Iron, Marble, and Slate Mantels. We have them as cheap as any other house in the Western country. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 111 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

se8 d3m

PIANOS.

LARGE arrivals from Chickering, Steinway, Stieff, Haines, Hazelton, Kurtzmann and others. Also, good second-hand Pianos at reduced prices.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,

se14 dtf 76 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Smith's Organs,

WITH the vox humana and other improvements at reduced prices.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent.

se14 dtf 76 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

THE largest stock in the southwest at low prices to the trade and other purchasers.

D. P. FAULDS, Publisher of Music and Importer of Musical Goods,

se14 dtf 76 Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 257 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. au11 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Notice.

OUR friends and old customers are respectfully informed that although it is our determination to bring our present business to a close, preparatory to entering upon another, we are abundantly supplied with our stock of Medicines, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, which we are selling very low at our old stand, 76 Fourth street, near Main, west side.

se14 deod4w RAYMOND & CO.

Just Received,

1,000 LBS. Blundell & Spence's Eng. Pat. Dryer.

50 bbls. Cookson & Taylor's Eng. Venetian Red;

100 bbls. Spanish Whiting;

25 do Gilders' Whiting;

25 do Paris White;

25 do American Ochre;

15 casks Rochelle Ochre;

10 do Havre Ochre;

50 bbls. Turpentine;

1,500 boxes Window Glass, French and American.

se15 d6 WATERS & FOX, 250 West Main st.

Notice.

DR. T. J. GORDON, who was reported dead from the effects of sunstroke on the 23d of last August, hereby gives notice to his friends generally that, through the kindness and attention of his physicians, together with the members of the A. Y. Engine, to whom he returns his heartfelt thanks, is able to be up and about his business as usual. se14 d3*

Open to the World.

AT the solicitation of gentlemen in the livery business, the directors have agreed to offer the following premium, viz:

For the best show of livery horses owned by one person or firm, a premium of $150.

The above ring will be contended for at 2 o'clock on Thursday, 16th inst. se12 d4

Notice of Executrix.

THE undersigned hereby notifies all those who hold any claims against J. M. Summers, dec'd, or those who owe his estate anything, to call within 30 days from this date and settle.

Mrs. S. J. SUMMERS, Executrix.

113 East Jefferson, bet. Floyd and Preston.

September 10, 1869. se10 d30*

Wanted,

At B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 250 common horses and mares, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid. se9 dtf

Notice.

THE undersigned notifies all interested that he has been selected and made assignee of Thos. C. Pomeroy for the benefit of his creditors, and that he is intrusted with the settlement of the said Pomeroy's debts and the collection of all debts due to him.

All persons having claims against said Pomeroy are requested to present them at once to me; and all persons indebted to him are required to pay their debts immediately. W. H. THOMPSON,

se9 d10 Law office Fifth, bet. Main and Market.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the "Indian chute," and vessels will not be able to go through the chute. Authority for constructing said bridge has been given to the Louisville Bridge Co., under the act of Congress of July 14, 1862. According to section 5 of said act, officers and crews of all vessels, boats, rafts, etc., navigating the Ohio river, are required to regulate the use of said vessels so as not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalized under the provision of this act.

W. B. HAMILTON,

se1 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

Executive Committee,

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, August 22, 1869.

A CALL of twenty per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is hereby demanded of the subscribers to the above Hall, payable from this date till the 15th of September, 1869, which may be paid at either of the following banks, who will give proper receipts for the same:

German Insurance Company;
German Security Bank;
German Savings Bank—John Smidt & Co.;
Western Insurance and Banking Company;
Masonic Savings Bank;
German Bank and Insurance Company.

JULIUS DORN, President.

G. BAURMANN, Treasurer. au22 dtf

Mules for Sale.

80 Work Mules for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. au21 dtf R. WATERS.

Notice of Executrix.

THE undersigned hereby notifies all those who hold any claims against Jacob Ruby, deceased, or those who owe his estate anything to call within four weeks from this date and settle.

LOUISE RUBY, Executrix.

440 Market street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth.

a30 d1m

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,

je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by

E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,

mh6 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
250 bbls. Granulated Sugar.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

In store and for sale at very low rates.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,

ap10 dtf 34 Fourth street.

DRY GOODS.

Dry Goods.

WE have in store a full stock of the following goods: Bed Tickings, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached, Brown, and Colored Drills; Osnaburg, Heavy Ducks, Colored Wiggans, Paper Cambric, Domestic Cambric, Apron and Furniture Checks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

se12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Flannels.

NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 4-4 White Ballard Vale Flannel;
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 7-8 " " "
30 bales assorted White Flannels;
20 " " Red "
5 " " Yellow "
10 " " Mixed "
15 " " Twilled "

Received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

se12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Great Distribution by the Metropolitan Gift Company.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of $500,000—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each $20,000 | 40 Cash Gifts, each $1,000
10 " " 10,000 | 200 " " 500
20 " " 5,000 | 300 " " 100
20 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each......$300 to $700
35 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons, each......$75 to $100
350 Sewing Machines, each......$60 to $175
500 Gold Watches, each......$75 to $300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at......$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail. You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. References—We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; James M. Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, piano, $600. We publish no names without permission. Opinions of the press—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—[Weekly Tribune, May 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—[N. Y. Herald, May 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News, June 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of sealed envelopes contains one cash gift. Six tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON & CO.,

se4 d1m 173 Broadway, New York.

GLEN ECHO MILLS

GERMANTOWN, Pa.

M'Callum, Crease, & Sloan,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.

WE invite the attention of the trade to our extensive stock of Domestic Carpetings, both of our own and other makes, as well as a large assortment of Foreign Goods.

WAREHOUSE

No. 509 Chestnut Street,

Opposite the State House,

au24 deod3m PHILADELPHIA.

J. V. Escott & Son,

Manufacturers, Direct Importers & Dealers

Offer at Wholesale and Retail

60,000 bolts French, English and American Paper Hangings.

2,500 boxes French and American Window Glass.

5,000 Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

50,000 feet Picture Frame Moldings.

260 Silver and Wooden Show Cases.

75 cases Looking Glass Plates.

A full line of

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Are prepared to make to order every description of Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Silver Show Cases, &c.

Agents for French Plate Glass.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

au24 dtf Louisville, Ky.

U.S.HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.

STOCKTON, LEARY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

$2 50 PER DAY.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 60 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market.

I. L. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

au13 d3m

Kentucky Whiskies.

600 BBLS. Bourbon County from 12 months to 4 years old;

100 bbls. Nelson (Hardin County), 2 months old.

100 bbls. Nelson, Anderson, and Mercer, 2 years old.

For sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,

65 Main st., bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky.

Wines and Brandies.

5 [illegible]

In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,

65 Main st., bet. First and Second.

KRUG & CO. CHAMPAGNE WINE.

WE [illegible]

Main st., bet. First and Second.

J. W. DAVIS & CO.

Manufacturers of Furniture,

Factory and Warerooms corner Ninth and Jefferson sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Chairs, all kinds,
Breakfast and Dining Tables,
Wardrobes,
Desks, Hat Racks,
Crib Bedsteads,
Marble-top Tables,
Lounges,
Sideboards,
Tin Safes,
Washstands,
Extension Tables,
Card and Saloon Tables,
Etageres,
Cribs, &c.

PARLOR FURNITURE;

Shuck, Cotton-top, Hair-top, Moss, Hair, Cotton, & Spring Mattresses.

We are prepared to supply the above articles of the latest styles and of superior quality both in material and finish, and guarantee prices as low as in ANY city in the West.

Our facilities for manufacturing FURNITURE and MATTRESSES are very extensive and our variety of patterns so great that any dealer may easily select a full and well-assorted stock in our Warerooms.

Price list sent on request. se15 d3TuTh&Sa&w1

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. | M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. | H. V. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,

51 Main street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. au9 dtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, Sept. 20, 1869, to execute the following work:

To regrade, recurb with old or new curbing, furnish with metal gutters, and repave the sidewalks on both sides of Sixth street, between Main street and the wharf, or such portions thereof as the City Engineer may direct.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twelfth and Churchill streets.

The above work to be done in accordance with general ordinances concerning the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 4, 1869. se16

Proposals for Forage and Wood.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 14, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until Monday, October 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying such quantities of Oats, Hay, Straw, and Wood as may be required at the Depot for the six months ending on April 12, 1870.

The oats to be free from dirt, chaff, or other foreign matter, of No. 1 quality, and of the crop of 1869, to be put up in good strong sacks—bidder furnishing sacks.

The hay to be of the best quality of timothy, and well baled.

The straw to be of the best quality of oat, and well baled.

The wood to be of the best quality of merchantable hard wood, to be cut full four feet long, split to convenient size, and free from limbs and branches.

Separate bids must be made for each article.

Parties to whom the contract is awarded must deliver the article at such places at this Depot as the officer in charge may direct.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelop the article bid for.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.

J. A. POTTER,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., Q. M. U. S. A.,

se15 d12 Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals.

OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING QUARTERMASTER, ATLANTA, GA., September 4, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. Monday, October 4, 1869, at which time they will be opened, for supplying this Depot with

OATS, CORN, STRAW, and TIMOTHY HAY.

Good Western oats, to be put up in good strong sacks of three or four bushels each, standard, 32 pounds to the bushel. Corn to be put up in sacks of two or three bushels each, standard, 56 pounds to the bushel. All to be free from dust, dirt, or other defect. Hay and straw must be well baled, and free from dirt, weeds, or other defects.

The amounts required will probably not exceed

300,000 Oats.
30,000 Corn.
400,000 Timothy Hay.
175,000 Straw.

To be delivered between the 1st day of October and the 31st day of March, 1870, in such quantities as may be required, twenty days' notice being given, and to be delivered at the siding, at Glenn, Wright & Carr's, foot of Forsyth street.

Separate bids must be made for each article, and be indorsed by sureties, and in triplicate as usual, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each.

Bidders are invited to be present or represented at the opening of proposals.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids or accept or refuse such parts as may be to the best interests of the service.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed upon the envelop "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage and Straw."

Bids will be received for supplying the whole amount or part thereof.

By order of Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy, Chief Q. M.

G. K. SANDERSON,

se10 d8 Capt. U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. | R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

DENTISTRY.

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by dentists, who know how to use it, and by chemists, to be the very best material for a base for artificial teeth ever known.

Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases of teeth made for the public at the Dental Cabinet of DR. J. A. McCLELLAND,

se16 d3m 181 Third st., Louisville.

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja16 dtf

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFATORY.

GIBSON & HEMLER,

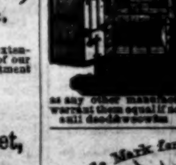
MANUFACTURERS

Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work,

Iron Railings, &c.,

91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom-house,

LOUISVILLE, KY.



We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. All safes made by us we warrant Fire and Damp Proof. We call especial attention to our late improvement in burglar proof work. We will sell as low as any other manufacturers, and at the same time warrant them equal if not superior to any in the world.

au11 deod&weow1m GIBSON & HEMLER.

Trade Mark for the United States.

BEST

SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS,

of Paisley, Scotland.

Louis Tripp's

Piano and Music Srore!

REMOVED TO

Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St.

my27 deodtf

FOR SALE AT COST,

And Positively Cost.

Having more business than I can attend to, I offer my entire stock, amounting to

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, &c.,

AT COST.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

CHARLES F. RANCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth street.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, SNEAD & CO., Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky. jy11 dtf

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 138 Main street.

DESHLER, H. W., Manufacturer and proprietor of Hall's Copper Scroll Lightning Rod for the Southern States, 225 West Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky. my14 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JONES, R. B.—Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 479 West Market street, Louisville, Ky.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. m13

JAMES & CO., THOS., (successors to Philip James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 First st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MERCER & CO., Stencil Cutters, 126 Third st., Louisville, Ky. se4 d1m*

MERRITT, T. J. & BRO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Rosewood, Gilt, and Fancy Frames, Albums, Chemicals, Apparatus, Instruments, Cases, Card Board, &c. Material of every description for the photographic trade. No. 89 West Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. au19 d1m

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 140 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

INSURANCE.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

OF THE

Mound City

Mutual Life Insurance Co,

Of St. Louis, Mo.

No. 144½ West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

OFFICERS.

JAMES BRIDGEFORD, President.
JAMES C. JOHNSTON, Vice President.
HENRY W. GRAY, Secretary.
Dr. WM. H. GALT, Medical Examiner.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Meriwether, of O. W. Thomas & Co.
J. Louis Schroeder, of J. H. Schroeder & Sons.
Phillip Lee, of Lee & Hartman, Attorneys-at-law.
James S. Barret, Cashier German Security Bank.
James C. Johnston, Attorney-at-law.
P. DeB. Ormsby Gray, Farmer.
Robert J. Elliott, Attorney-at-law.
James Bridgeford, Pres't Second National Bank.
Henry W. Gray, General Insurance Agent.
William Johnston, Attorney-at-law.

All policies non-forfeitable after one annual premium is paid.

Travel in the United States, British Provinces or Europe, unrestricted.

None but really extra hazardous occupations charged extra premium.

A loan of one-third the premium allowed, if desired, at six per cent.

Thirty days' grace allowed on payment of premiums.

The high rate of interest to be obtained in the West will result greatly to the advantage of policy-holders in Western companies.

A portion of the company's funds will be invested in Kentucky, under the advice and supervision of this branch office.

JOHNSTON, GRAY & CO.,

State Agents,

No. 144½ WEST MAIN STREET, up stairs.

Louisville, Sept. 11, 1869. se11 dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

DAVID FERGUSON this day retires from the firm of Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson. The business in future will be conducted by Thos. Pearson and S. S. Meddis, under the firm name of Pearson & Meddis. Debts due to and due by Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson, will be settled by the new firm.

THOMAS PEARSON,
S. S. MEDDIS,
DAVID FERGUSON.

Louisville, Sept. 15, 1869. se15 d3

Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the architectural business, respectfully tender our services to the citizens of Louisville, in preparing drawings and specifications for, and superintending the erection of every description of building.

H. STRUBY,
C. S. MERGELL.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1869. se13 d3

STRUBY & MERGELL,

ARCHITECTS,

Office, S. W. Cor. Main & 7th Sts.,

se13 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM KENDRICK,

JEWELER,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS

NEW STORE,

114 MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE,

se3 d1m Between Third & Fourth.

Removed.

MRS. DR. SNIDER has removed to No. 9 Jefferson st., between Brook and First, where she will continue the practice of attending to all female complaints. se4 d1m

CANDIDATES.

FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS H. R.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. M. HIERS, of Bowling Green, a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. au13 deod&weow1m

FOR DOOR-KEEPER H. R.

We are authorized to announce R. A. THOMSON, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Representatives. au1 eodtm

JEFFERSONVILLE

Woolen Mills!

The Jeffersonville Woolen Mills Company has established at the foot of [illegible] street, near the Ferry Landing, Jeffersonville, a depot for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, consisting of

Blankets, white & gray,
Flannels,
Stocking Yarns,
Linseys, and
Jeans.

[illegible]

J. L. BRADLEY & CO.,

Jeffersonville, Ind.

H. McCLARAN & CO.

CLAY STREET

Planing Mill,

Nos. 16, 18, & 20 Clay St., near River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

ANDREW J. AIKEN. | JOHN M. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT

[illegible]

Produce & General Commission

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Infirm Prima Donnas.

There is no greater affliction that can befall a city than the annual visits of the venerable prima donnas who have long since lost their youth, their voices, and their attractiveness. Actors sometimes do succeed in taking farewell of the stage, as, for instance, when Death engages them to appear elsewhere; but prima donnas, never. They go their weary rounds year after year, and that too often when they have amassed a competency and ought to be setting their houses in order for the great change of scenery we must all witness. There are a number of these old ladies going about the country who are too stout and gouty to travel with comfort whose friends ought to take them off of the boards. Their elderly, cracked voices affect our nerves and destroy our peace of mind. Thirty years ago it was good to listen to them, but not now.

II.

Industrial Chemistry.

We are under obligations to Professor J. Lawrence Smith, one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, for a copy of his report of the Progress and Condition of Several Departments of Industrial Chemistry. The great scientific attainments of the Professor eminently qualified him for the important and valuable work of compiling this most interesting synopsis of the latest discoveries in the department of science to which he has contributed so much himself. The following are the subjects treated: The manufacture of sulphuric acid, soda and salts of soda, potash and its compound. Ammonia baryta, magnesia and alumina, chlorine fluorine, manganese and carbonic acid, industrial production of oxygen, hydrogen and other elements. Manufacture of illuminating gas from coal, and the utilization of the waste products. Stearic acid industry. The work is admirably illustrated with plates, and is valuable as giving the latest information about the various subjects it treats of.

III.

A Pat on the Back.

Mr. Thos. Hughes, an English author who has written several very readable and racy books on life in the English school of the period, and among them one called "Tom Brown at Oxford," has been moved to compassion by the chopfallen New Englanders who figured as the Harvards in the late boat-race, and has felt disposed to cheer them up a bit. This he does through the medium of a pleasant letter to the New York Tribune. He points out the disadvantages under which they labored, and refers to their condition at the time. The tone of the letter is rather patronizing, however, and will hardly assuage the grief or soothe the anguish of the Great Beaten. The epistle of Hughes might be summed up thus: "Really now, you know you cawn't, you know, 'ope to hequal hus, you know. The 'Arvards 'aven't the muscle to make hany 'eadway, you see. Not hon currants and milk, by Jove! Dear me! you should drink arf-and-arf, and twy woast beef. Fancy your coming hall the way 'ere to be houtrageously beaten, you know! Hit's a beastly shame, hisn't hit? Hand hif hit 'adn't been for that nasty beggar, the cockswain, hand that cheeky little beast who hinterrupted the wace, you might 'ave won; honly you didn't, you know; but 'ere's your 'ealth; I looks towards you."

IV.

Literary Notes.

Mrs. Duncan Linton, of Louisiana, now residing in Paris, is a lady of great literary and musical taste. She is at present engaged in translating the accounts of the twelve hundred female prisoners in St. Lazare, by M'lle Grandpie, which made some stir among the social philosophers of France and Germany, under the title of "Les Condamnees de St. Lazare." The University of Oxford has adopted Mr. Herbert Spencer's "First Principles," and the "Principles of Biology" as text books. The select correspondence of Keble is about to be issued in England, and will be highly prized by the religious world. The Pall Mall Gazette thus disposes of Victor Hugo's last [illegible]: "Of all the mad books ever written [illegible] a man of genius L'Homme qui Rit appears [illegible] to be the maddest. The incipient in[illegible]ity which might be observed in Notre [illegible] de Paris, and which in that work might be described as the extravagance of genius, began to run to seed in Les Miserables, became far worse in the Travailleurs de la Mer, and has gone almost as far as it can go in L'Homme quit Rit." Sardon is writing a new drama called "Les Tricoteuses." Boucicault and Byron have contracted to write two plays a year for a London manager.

V.

That Rotten Apple.

The law of gravitation and the multiplication table have made many a boy's life a burden to him. Sir Isaac Newton's memory is especially odious to the juvenile element. That mathematical Baronet is always depicted as sitting in an enormous wig (like a barrister out for a lark), under an apple tree, and pointing triumphantly to an apple and asking a bewildered little boy if he knows why it has fallen? A conundrum which all boys give up invariably with alacrity. It will be hailed with delight by the present and future generations of boys that that apple business has at length been stopped. The anniversary of the discovery of the manuscript among the late Sir Isaac's papers which led to this consummation will be hereafter a general holiday among boys. That apple is done for; the law of gravitation had nothing to do with its fall, says Newton. Thus the world moves; if now the old imbecile who stands on the front page of Webster's Spelling Book and spends his life pointing out to a boy a bank-like building marked "fame," which is on a hill, another step will be taken in the right direction. The old man who is fooling with the rude boy in the tree must be then attended to.

VI.

The Paregoric Wedding.

The New Yorkers are a wonderfully inventive people. They spend their time and money in a wild hunt after a sensation. The novelty of the wooden, tin, brass, silver, and golden wedding fashion having palled upon them, they have just found a new sensation, which is now the rage and is destined to eclipse the glories of all the others. The name given above is the suggestive title of the new social phenomenon. Oswego and not Chicago, for a wonder, claims the honor of the first one. The P. W. occurs only when the parties to the matrimonial pleasantness have been blessed with an heir or heiress, when the sympathizing friends improve the opportunity of showing them a delicate attention paregorically by sending quantities of that bane of the infantile existence. This a cowardly and cruel sport on the part of the so-called friends. There is no sense or reason in reminding people of their misfortunes in this manner. It would be in much better taste to send the doomed parents the title to a town lot or a cow, for instance, than a nasty drug. It may be a cute pharmaceutical joke but is not pleasant to thin-skinned folk and will not tickle their cuticle.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

COUNT KUROWSKI, of the Polish Lancers of Napoleon the First, died in Paris recently at the age of 105.

THE Boston Advertiser says a German illustrated paper calls Mr. Longfellow "the illus[illegible]us poet of Chicago."

[illegible] twenty thousand Cuban bonds given to [illegible] Rawlins by the Junta Cubana are worth [illegible]00 in gold, or $6,750 in greenbacks.

[illegible] RAWLINS is likely to be very hand[illegible]ly provided for. The subscriptions to [illegible] fund already reach nearly fifty thousand [illegible]llars.

MR. NICHOLAS FISH, son of Secretary Fish, was married at Newport, R. I., the other day, to Miss Clemence Bryce, of Fifth avenue, New York.

IT is reported that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is sick at Stockbridge, Mass. She has probably been reading a late number of the Atlantic Monthly.

AMONG the important personal items in the New York Star of Monday is the announcement that President Grant ate a whole lemon pie at dinner the day before.

THE Rev. Dr. Bond has withdrawn from the editorial control of the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist, the organ of the Southern branch of the Methodist Church.

WHEN Sir Henry Holland arrived in New York from England, he found a cable dispatch informing him that the day after he left Southampton his son was accidentally drowned.

GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, of Iowa, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of New York, are said to be the most prominent candidates for the office of Secretary of War.

DANIEL E. SAUNDERS, Jr., paying teller of the North National Bank in Boston, speculated in stocks so heavily that he got up a little defalcation of his own to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars.

A COUPLE of English noblemen, Lords Waltenpark and Puget, are hunting buffalo out on the plains, with a party from Ohio. One day last week forty buffaloes were killed in five hours, each of the Englishmen killing two.

MRS. LUCY STONE lectured on the subject of Women's Rights at Indianapolis, the other night, but the audience was very small, although the price of admittance was but twenty-five cents. The poor devil she calls her husband had something to say also on the subject.

THE very graceful and scholarly address of Mr. Jas. P. Luse, delivered at the celebration of the Humboldt centenary in New Albany, contains a great deal of striking and original matter. It will be read with interest by persons of culture, and will rank among the best of the oratorical essays produced by the great occasion.

MR. WARREN KENNEDY, a well-known newsdealer of Cincinnati, committed suicide the other evening by jumping from a fourth-story window in a fit of delirium tremens. In his descent to the pavement he fell upon Captain Barney, editor of the Commercial Bulletin, knocking him down and dislocating two of his ribs.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says that J. J. Brooks, the revenue detective, who was shot by assassins in that city, it is now thought will recover. He continues to recover, and on Saturday and Sunday he was very cheerful. Commissioner Delano has raised Brooks' pay from $4 to $10 per day, and he has also been granted a leave of absence until he gets perfectly well.

THE Boston Post says: "One of the officers attending the Governor General at Halifax saluted the Prince with his hand instead of his sword. The story goes that in the Crimea he was convicted of an offense punishable with death, but, by high influence, he obtained a commutation of sentence by which he was placed perpetually on half pay, and had his sword riveted to its scabbard."

A COMMITTEE of gentlemen appointed by the last session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church passed through Louisville yesterday en route for Danville to investigate the condition of the Theological Seminary at that place. The gentlemen composing the committee are Judge Stanley Matthews, F. W. Brown, Thomas H. Skinner, W. M. Francis and Robert McKnight.

THE Cincinnati Chronicle tells us that David Smith, of German township, Montgomery county, Ohio, visited Dayton on Saturday, for the first time in thirty-one years, and that he has resided on his farm for more than half a century, and during that time has never been a party to a lawsuit, has never been in court, either as a juror or witness, has not been out of the county since his former visit to Dayton, and has never traveled on a railroad train in his life. The sight of the elephant would probably frighten Smith to death.

THE Washington special of the Cincinnati Chronicle says: "An old lady, member of a religious sect known as the Spiritualists, has been endeavoring for several days to obtain an audience with Acting Secretary Richardson. She claims that she has a message from Benjamin Franklin to Mr. Richardson concerning Treasury matters, but the latter declines to afford the necessary interview to enable the old lady to communicate Franklin's message. It is believed she wants an office." Of course she does. Grant ought to appoint her Secretary of the Navy.

THE late Senator Fessenden was one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, having been appointed in 1861 to succeed the Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, who "went with his State" when she seceded. In addition to Mr. Fessenden the following Regents have died since 1861: Judge Stephen A. Douglas, Senator James A. Pearce, Professor C. C. Felton, President of Harvard College, General J. G. Totten, Chief Justice Taney, Judge W. L. Dayton, American Minister to France, and Professor Bache, Superintendent of Coast Survey.

A SHORT time ago Mrs. Stowe wrote for the Hearth and Home an article on "American Literature," in which the following paragraph occurs: "In general we feel proud of the pure character of our American literature. We have had no novels of the character of Lady Audley's Secret, and others of that ilk, which have lately broken loose in England, steaming up as if there had somewhere come a rift through which came sulphurous exhalations from lower regions. Honest love-making and lawful marriage are so far about our only staple, and we are not yet driven to the hot condiments of adultery and murder and unnatural vice." And upon the very heels of this, Mrs. Stowe wrote her Byron slander.

GEN. BUTLER, in his article on the Byron scandal, having stated that Lady Byron voluntarily sat for her portrait to illustrate a costly edition of Byron's works, a correspondent of the New York Times gives the following as the facts, upon the authority of Dr. Shelton McKenzie, of Philadelphia: "About the year 1833 Mr. Murray wanted Lady Byron to sit for a portrait from which an engraving could be taken, but she coldly refused. He then employed an artist to go to Ealing, near London, where she resided, and directed him to sketch her features in church, taking care to attract her notice. He was successful in doing this, and when requested by a messenger from Lady Byron the meaning of his proceeding, he informed her that Mr. Murray must have a portrait—that if she could not give it he would take one. His sketch was purposely an unfair and distorted one, and Lady Byron could not of course permit it to go forth; and so in actual self-defense she consented to sit for the portrait from which the desired engraving was obtained."

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENARY.

Address of James P. Luse, Esq., Before the Society of Natural History, at DePauw Hall, New Albany, Indiana, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 14, 1869.

Members of the New Albany Society of Natural History: I have accepted your courteous invitation to write and read briefly of Humboldt on this centennial anniversary of his birthday, though at short notice and with little opportunity for special preparation, because this is our own home affair, and, hence, I take it, not much is expected of me, while I may confidently rely upon great indulgence from you; because, farther, he who accepts membership in any such an association as yours should do it on the principle upon which a Frenchman attends a social assembly—to assist, so far as he can—to do his part in a common work or a common pleasure, leaving to those who invited him the question of fitness or success, because the occasion is worthy whatever celebration we may be able to give it, for the fame of Humboldt is co-extensive with civilization; because no Society of Natural History, however young, can afford, in this day of marvelous mental activity and astounding scientific achievements, to permit the centennial anniversary of the birthday of one whom the King of Prussia introduced to the Emperor of Austria as "the greatest man who had lived since the deluge" to pass unnoticed. This much, and all, prefatory, explanatory and apologetic.

When Humboldt, in 1799, had just entered upon his great journey of five years in South and Central America, he met in the wild and almost unknown tropical island of Araya, in one of the solitary monastic missions, which at long intervals had been planted there for an hundred years or more, a fat and greasy old prior, who looked with ineffable contempt on the curious traveler and smiled superciliously at his researches, experiments, singular instruments, and dried plants. He expressed his opinion of the whole business with a shrug and a grunt, and declared that of all the pleasures of life, not even excepting sleep, none could be compared with the relish of a piece of good roast beef. That ancient pillar of the church expressed an opinion in which he is supported by an immense army of beef-eaters of the present day. That worthy citizen of the noble Commonwealth of Iowa, who, seeing Agassiz at his geological investigations, hammering away at a pile of rocks, wondered "if that crazy old Dutchman hadn't any friends to take care of him," was a lineal descendant of the greasy prior of Araya. "Who will believe," said another suspicious missionary to Humboldt, when he was making his famous voyage of seventy-four days in a canoe on the dangerous Orinoco, "who will believe that you have left your country to be consumed here by mosquitoes, merely to measure lands which do not belong to you?"

The pious hermit whose sole business was "soul catching,"—that is, running down naked Indians and working them to death, in most abject slavery, for the salvation of their souls, no doubt thought the Prussian philosopher was "staking out a claim," and regarded him as the *avant courier* of a mighty multitude of Dutchmen and heretics, who were about to enter upon and possess the land for the purpose of competing with him in the philanthropic work of evangelizing the valley of the Orinoco by bloodhounds. The prior, the missionary, and the citizen of Iowa were all no doubt akin to the gentleman from Patoka, who couldn't see "why everybody should make such a fuss over this man Helmbold, if he did invent Buchu." While at Cumana, Humboldt and his fellow traveler, Bonpland, narrowly escaped assassination by a Zambo, that is, a cross between a negro and an Indian. Humboldt luckily avoided the first blow, but the second prostrated his companion. The assassin ferociously continued his attack with a large knife, and the murder was only prevented by the opportune arrival of assistance. Think of Humboldt murdered at the very outstart of his great career! that, too, by a barbarous creature scarcely one remove from the howling monkeys that followed the canoe of the travelers, hurling cocoanuts at them from the tree-tops along the river banks. Between the heart of the greatest naturalist modern times has ever known and the knife of the savage but a second of time intervened. Between that massive brain, which equaled Webster's, and the bludgeon of the murderer but a moment passed. But the second, the moment, were vouchsafed, and time has proven they were worth centuries to the human race. All the painted Indians that ever danced between Hudson's Bay and Magellan's straits were not worth the life of the man who so narrowly escaped death by the brutish ignorance and fanatic superstition of one. And thus it has been ever. Supercilious ignorance has sneered at, and fanatical bigotry has menaced, the pioneer of truth and science since the dawn of civilization. Bigotry has preferred juicy beefsteaks to quadrants, and fanaticism longed for human blood rather than barometers, whenever and wherever thought has sought to hew out new roads for investigation. Opposition, however, to advancement in our day generally takes the form manifested by the sleek and comfortable prior of Araya—absolute laziness—stolid stupidity—supercilious ignorance. A very brief review of Humboldt's long and busy life shows that he most generally met it in these shapes. The Indian guides slyly threw away his painfully collected, carefully preserved, and highly prized specimens, and he was compelled to run all over Europe to obtain the means of making that long and famous journey, which widened the boundaries of all science, immensely benefitted commerce, navigation, and trade, and dignified learning throughout the world. But for Spain, decrepit old Spain, weakest of the great powers, it is probable the great journey would never have been made. It is a singular fact that to Spain both Columbus, the discoverer, and Humboldt, the explorer, of this continent, are indebted for the protection and facilities which have made their names famous for all time among the great of earth. For this alone in her dotage and debility she yet merits the thanks of all Christendom, and the sympathy of governments which now "laugh at her calamity and mock when her fear cometh." When Humboldt's fame filled the earth, kings and emperors competed with each other to do him honor, to adopt his suggestions and forward his plans for the extension of knowledge. At his suggestion they planted magnetic observatories all over the globe and sent scientific expeditions to the islands of the sea. But the determined, persevering and insatiable traveler for nearly five years ran from one part of Europe to another seeking opportunity to commence his explorations. Prussia, which received him back with open arms, and was so jealous of his great fame and wonderful ability that the King almost made a prisoner of Humboldt in his palaces at Potsdam and Berlin for fear he would escape to France, did nothing to bid the ardent traveler "God speed" on the outset of his long pilgrimage. That insatiable thirst for knowledge which induced him to forget the rank and affluence he was born to, to forego the pleasures of a life at court, literary ease, office, family and friends for years in the jungles of Guiana and the wilds of Venezuela, climbing laboriously the rocky paths of the Cordilleras, and resting at night on the banks of the Apure, with the jaguars glaring at his fire from the overhanging branches, and scaly monsters of leviathan bulk creeping up from the waters to glower at the strange intruder on their gloomy solitudes, impelled and enabled Humboldt to overcome the indifference of ministers, the scarcely concealed contempt of courts, and the fascinations and allurements of opulence and ease. The craving desire for light, more light, was born in him, and, happily, was united to talents almost superhuman, a temperament exactly suited to his career, and physical endurance which astonished even the guides whose life business it was to climb the hights and tread the passes of the Andes. No lumbersman on Superior, no voyageur on the Red River of the North, no trapper on the Oregon ever worked harder, endured more privations, or encountered more perils than did Humboldt, the profound scholar, the educated gentleman, the laborious student to achieve for science that which could not be achieved save by that very union of great talents, great learning, great endurance and great courage which were found in him.

This is the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Humboldt. Wherever throughout the world men have put off the garb of the savage to stand up in the stature of civilization, wherever men know by what slow and painful steps humanity has advanced from barbarism to intelligence, from bigotry to free thought—wherever the hum of industry, the busy mill, the noisy factory, the puffing steamer, or the clattering car proclaim the progress of enterprise and thought, men are gathered together to-day to do honor to the name of Humboldt. Statues to-day are unveiled, and the corner stones of monuments laid to his memory. When eighty years of age, his long and active life-work well nigh done, the tall and venerable philosopher passed along the streets of Berlin, the crowd reverently opened as he approached, nobility bowed its high head and the humblest laborer lifted his hat and noiselessly stepped aside, lest he might disturb the musings of the great man. The noisy crowd became silent as a royalty passed greater than that which grows in palaces or flourishes in the house of kings. And so to-day, as the memory of Humboldt passes before the mental vision of 1869, the great earth around, in city and village, in palace and hamlet, intelligent men stand reverently, or bow in silent admiration.

Humboldt lived for ninety years. His life was a marvel of mental and physical activity from his youth to the latest hour of his life. He was an author before he was twenty-one, and he finished the great work of his life, which he said had been his cherished dream for half a century, on his eighty-ninth birth-day. He did enough before he was seventy to make his name immortal, yet he commenced at seventy-five, long after ordinary men are in their dotage, a work which required fifteen years of steady application and hard labor to finish. Yet he finished it—working often sixteen hours a day upon it, and it stands like the pyramids, or rather like the mountain its author scaled fifty-seven years before—Chimborazo—which,

> "Giant of the western star
> Looks from his throne of clouds o'er half the world."

It contains the learning of ages, condensed, elucidated, and applied by wonderful talent. Had it been the joint work of a whole college of professors and savans it would have immortalized every one of them. The scholarship of the world has exhausted the language of eulogy upon it. Its object was, to use his own words, "to show the order that pervades the universe, and the magnificence of that order." Said he, "It will be the work of my life. The mad fancy has seized me of representing in a single work the whole material world—all that is known of it to us of heavenly space and terrestrial life, from the nebulæ of the stars to the geographical distribution of mosses on granite rocks." It treats of nature and the limits of physical geography; of the history of the science of the world; of the heavens; of the form, density, latent heat, and magnetic power of the earth; of polar light; of the earth crust; hot springs; earthquakes and volcanoes; of mountains and their formation; of the form of the earth's surface, and the connection of continents and the elevation of soil over ravines; of the sea as a globular fluid surrounding the earth; of the atmosphere as an elastic fluid surrounding the earth; of the distribution of heat; of the geographic distribution of organized matter in general; of the geography of plants and of animals; of the races of men; populations, religions, languages, governments, laws. This brief condensation gives but a faint and imperfect idea of this stupendous work, one of the noblest monuments the human intellect has ever erected.

Had Humboldt possessed but ordinary talent his marvelous industry and energy would have made him one of the ripest scholars and prolific authors Europe has produced. He wrote thirty-seven volumes in French, thirty-one in German, eighteen in Latin, and one in Spanish. He studied to explore and explored to study. What most men would consider hard work was recreation to him. While traveling, whether in canoe or ship, he was writing up his notes, making observations with instruments on the [illegible] of the rivers, the currents of the ocean, the color of the sky, the temperature of the air, infusoria, microscopic life, the winds, the waters, the tides. Even in the palace of the King of Prussia, as in the huts of the dwellers on the Rio Negro, he wrote, and thought, and worked, as though time was too short for the task to which he was appointed. In his nineteenth year he said sadly, "I live joyless, because of all I have striven for I have accomplished so little." On his return from America he brought four thousand specimens of new and previously unknown plants and an immense collection of mineralogical and zoological specimens; ashes from Cotapaxi, skeletons from the cave of Atalpure, where an extinct Indian nation is sepulchered, lava stones from the volcano of Jorell, which, in 1759, suddenly arose in the open country in Mexico to vomit fire upon the flying people; but better than all, he brought observations, accurate and reliable data, which have kept the learned world busy ever since. So immense was the mass of material which Humboldt brought from America that even he, with all his industry and capacity for labor, was unable to place it properly before the world. Busy himself, he put all the scholars of Europe at work. In astronomic and barometric altitude measurements he employed Altmann, in chemistry and meteorology the celebrated Arago and Gay Lussac, in zoology Cuvier and Latreille, in mineralogy Vauquelin and Klaproth, in botany Kuth, Laplace, Bonpland, Schlegel, and many others, proficient in some special department of science, gathered about Humboldt, glad to assist him in the arrangement of his vast stores, and to sit under him as pupils. He superintended their labors, sitting among the profoundest scholars Europe knew, like Napoleon among his secretaries, advising, assisting and directing all.

Many years elapsed before the complete results of the long voyage were given to the world. Some were written for the scientific, and so elaborate and technical as to be above the comprehension of the people. One of them cost $2,700, and many were so expensive, in consequence of numerous charts, maps, tables, and drawings, that only the very wealthy or scientific associations and public libraries could purchase them. Their results come down to us through the medium of cheap and popular translations, abridgments, and epitomes. Humboldt has furnished the entire capital on which many an author has grown famous and rich, yet he never grudged it, for he was the friend of the humblest scholar, and, to the latest hour of his life, modestly and freely contributed to their assistance. Liebig, the great chemist, Agassiz, and hundreds of others have acknowledged the generosity and nobleness of Humboldt. Yet it is said that, having expended his fortune in scientific travels and researches, he was compelled in old age to depend upon the sale of his books and upon the office of chamberlain to the King, which he most reluctantly but of necessity accepted, for his support. He who has contributed such immense treasures to the knowledge of the world died worth $390 in money and a library valued at $80,000.

Humboldt's works relating to the new world are very numerous. A mere mention of the list exhibits his astonishing industry as well as versatility. All, except one in Spanish, were written in French, which the predilection of Frederick the Great, and other causes, had made the language of the learned world, as well of polite society. In 1805 he published in four volumes his "Personal Narrative of his travels from 1799 to 1804." Upon this his fame with the generality of readers rests. Next appeared in two volumes, folio, his "Views of the Cordilleras and Monuments of Peoples Indigenous to America." This work cost, for many years after it was published, $600. It contains the finest views of the Andes in existence. His "Astronomical Observations and Measurements Executed in the New World," which was published in two volumes, contained the result of his astronomical and trigonometrical observations in lunar distances, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the transit of Mercury, and upwards of four hundred elevated points in the new world, with all the calculations carefully made. His "Essay upon the Geography of Plants and the Physical Tableau of the Equinoxial Region," in one volume, with a map. His "Equinoxial Plants, collected in Mexico, in Cuba, in Caracas," in two splendid and costly volumes; his "Monography of Melasthomes," South American plants, a curious work, in which one hundred and fifty new species of tropical plants were described; his "New Genera and Species of Plants," in three volumes, containing an account of the botanical treasures collected by him in the new world and brought home in his magnificent herbarium; his "Observations upon Zoology and Anatomy in the Tropics," in two volumes; his "Political Essay upon Mexico," in two volumes, containing an astonishing collection of statistical facts, digested and arranged and interspersed with philosophical and political reflections; his "Aspects of Nature," in one volume; his "Geographical Distribution of Plants;" his "Elevation of the Mountains of India;" his "Map of the River Orinoco;" his "Critical Examination of the Geography of the New Continent and the Progress of Nautical Astronomy," make but a part of the contributions of Humboldt to the scientific literature of the world before his last and greatest work, "Kosmos," was commenced. This imperfect list enables us somewhat to appreciate the extent and variety of his scientific and literary attainments. Humboldt seemed, like Burke and Napoleon, to unite in himself the capabilities of a whole group of talented men. Faculties that ordinarily seem incompatible were joined in him and worked in harmony. Unlike Napoleon, he directed his powers to the great, open, but untranslated, book of nature, and humanity was blessed, not cursed, in his mighty achievements. To an ardent poetical temperament, and an eye alive to the most vivid impressions of external things, he united a power of eloquence rarely given to the most gifted orators and the habit of close and accurate reasoning which belongs to the intellectual powers adapted for the highest branches of the exact sciences. An able mathematician, a profound natural philosopher, an exact observer of nature, he was at the same time a learned statistician, an indefatigable social observer, an unwearied philanthropist and the most powerful describer of nature that perhaps has ever attempted to portray her great and glorious features. This extraordinary combination of mental characteristics render his works surprising and valuable, for rarely do the imaginative and intellectual powers co-exist in remarkable vigor in the same individual.

It was said by Macaulay that "the fame of Frederic the Great supplied to the formerly divided states of Prussia the place of a common government and a common capital. It became after the long and desolating 'seven years war,' a rallying point for all true Germans, a subject of mutual congratulation to the Bavarian and the Westphalian, to the citizen of Frankfort and the citizen of Nuremburg. Then first it was manifest that the Germans were truly a nation. Then first was discernible that patriotic spirit which in 1813 achieved the great deliverance of central Europe, and which still guards and long will guard against foreign ambition the old freedom of the Rhine." So that though at the end of that war "the fields lay uncultivated and the very seed corn had been devoured in the madness of hunger" and famine, war, and pestilence had swept away one-tenth of the population, though fifteen thousand houses had been burned to the ground and no laborers save women were seen in the fields, and the traveler passed shuddering through silent villages in which not a single inhabitant remained, all the consequence of the rapacity, the faithlessness and ambition of Frederic, yet his fame, which filled the world, belonged to Germany, and made a nation, where discordant peoples were before. So the talent, the greatness, and the fame of Humboldt have done with the sciences. He did what was much needed, yet what none other than one with his rare combination of great qualities could do. He bound the sciences together. He introduced one to another, gathered them in a group, and made them a family. Eminent and learned in all, he dissipated the idea that a good astronomer could know nothing of botany, and that a mathematician must necessarily be ignorant of mineralogy. The influence of this single fact was tremendous upon the world of thinkers, and to-day. Science has drawn nearer to the general thought, and every science nearer to every other. Chemistry has invaded physiology and attacked its obscurest problems; botany and zoology have extended their classifications with confidence and success millions of years backwards into the geological domain; astronomy has descended into the same arena, and has in part determined for the pre-human history of the earth that chronology which the rock records left indefinite; optics, in turn, have risen in the heavens and explained to astronomers, by physical demonstration on earth, both the speed of light and the constitution of the heavenly bodies; electricity has fused its boundaries, on the one side with astronomy and meteorology, on the other with physiology and chemistry, so that no lines are any longer drawn between them; physiology itself has been made a physical science, and its crowning feature promises now to be a law, first discovered and announced after many years of investigation conducted entirely in the field of comparative zoology.

Humboldt made two great explorations in the interest of science; the first in Southern and Central America of five years' duration, from 1799 to 1804; the second in 1829, in Central and Northern Asia, of nine months. In the first he was accompanied only by his faithful friend, Bonpland, and together they encountered a thousand perils, perils by disease, perils by wild beasts of the forests, perils by savages from Peru to Mexico; perils by sea, by river, by mountain pass and gorge. The yellow fever attacked them, bigoted half-breeds laid in wait to assassinate them. An earthquake threatened to bury them alive. On one occasion Humboldt fell part way into the crater of a volcano in Peru, and was recovered only with difficulty; on another a Brazilian tiger stood between him and his course on the Orinoco, which he only reached by good luck and shrewd artifice. He was reported as dead, as has been Livingstone, several times. His brother had abandoned all hopes of seeing him again. His journey was regarded generally as a foolhardy and reckless expedition, far more dangerous than a tour through Central Africa is regarded now. His reappearance was as one risen from the dead or fallen from the moon, for during four of the five years he was absent his life was in extraordinary and constant peril. How different was his second journey a quarter of a century later. The Czar projected it and protected him. The imperial Treasury supplied every imaginable want. A troop of mounted Cossacks guarded the traveling philosopher from the Altai Mountains to the Caspian Sea. High officers of state went before, prepared the way and announced the coming of the distinguished Prussian savant, who traveled under the protection and at the invitation of the Czar of all the Russias. Thus power waits on fame and Emperors bow to talent confessed. Had Humboldt been scalped, skinned and eaten by the mongrels on the Magdalena during his first voyage, a paragraph in the continental journals would have sufficed for his biography and his obituary. Had he been delayed or insulted by the Calmucks in Asia, his imperial patron would have desolated whole provinces and banished thousands of their inhabitants to Siberia. His journey from Caracas to Quito, Truxillo, Acapulco, Mexico and Vera Cruz was that of the unprotected traveller, constantly menaced, and stealing from country to country, carrying his life in his hand. His tour from Petersburg to Moscow, Kasan, Bulgari, Arenberg and Astrachan was that of a guest of the State, the honored recipient of the hospitalities of the Emperor.

The great distinguishing mental characteristic of Humboldt, without which all others would have been comparatively valueless to the world, was his wonderful faculty of generalization. From a mass of the most heterogeneous, diverse and confused material, he extracted the laws, the theory that governed all. Nature's great storehouse was open before him, its treasures scattered from sea to sea like the unhewn blocks before the architect. Under his hand they arose into symmetry, the order and the system which distinguishes the Corinthian temple from the rough quarry whence its pillars came. Standing on the volcano of Pinchincha in Peru, Humboldt, thought of Vesuvius, Ætna and Stromboli, whose altitudes, craters, and phenomena he had often measured, and he reasoned of the cause of volcanos, and their effect upon climate, vegetation and animal life. In the silver and platina mines of Russia, he remembered the mines of Franconia, and compared their deposits, geological structure, depth, and temperature, and experimented on the physical and chemical laws of metallurgy. Gazing in Central Asia upon the evidences of a long extinct race, he bethought himself of the mummies of Peru, and gave to palæontology and archæology the result of his critical observation and comparison. As he looked with astonishment upon the gigantic vegetation of the Orinoco, he recalled the fossiliferous evidences of tropical vegetation in Northern Europe, and reasoned upon the age of our planet and its mutations before the deluge. He analyzed the waters of the Caspian sea, and of the mountain lakes in the Andes, and studied the results. He compared the Volga and the Ohio; the Alleganies and the Alps, the extinct volcanoes of Asia and the new volcanoes of Mexico; insect life on the Carribbean Sea and on the Mediterranean; the exuberant vegetation on the equator with the stunted vegetation on the frozen seas of Northern Asia; the llanos of Brazil, vast plains where for thirty leagues no elevation of one foot high is seen, with the far-extending steppes of Russia, across which great caravans of camels wind their toilsome way. The uncertain earth trembled under his feet at Caracas, and he recalled all that was known of earthquakes in the Old World. Standing on the Himalayas, he remembered when at Chimborazo, twenty thousand feet above the sea, the blood streaming from his eyes and ears, he measured the altitude and recorded observations taken from the highest point on which human foot had ever trod. At this lofty hight, with all the grandeur of the prospect before him, his observing eye detected a butterfly carried from its home of flowers to the regions of eternal snow by air currents, and forthwith he noted the fact. Nothing escaped him. When off the Antilles he watched the sailors heaving the lead, he commenced experimenting, and proved that by using a thermometer instead of lead, the nearness of sand banks can be detected long before the lead would reach them, by the increased temperature of the water. His observing, restless, uneasy, inquiring mind was never satisfied whenever any phenomenon, however common, presented itself until he understood the why and wherefore, recorded the fact, and, comparing it with others, built a theory on the result.

Another remarkable trait of Humboldt was his surprising accuracy. He established the correct geographical position of seven hundred places in the new world. On his return to Europe, eminent geographers tested his calculations and found not a single error. A resident of Cincinnati visited him fifty-two years after his short sojourn in the United States. In a conversation about the topography of the country around that city they differed as to the location of a certain hill. Quite certain the philosopher erred and had forgotten, from lapse of time. The Cincinnatian dropped the subject, never dreaming that he could be mistaken himself. On his return, to his astonishment, on actual examination, he found Humboldt was right and he wrong, though the philosopher had spent but a few days in the Miami valley fifty-two years before, and he had lived there all his life.

Napoleon could dictate to a half a dozen secretaries and pursue an intricate mental process at the same time. Humboldt had a like faculty. He entertained a room full of visitors and thought out his next lecture while the conversation progressed. His wonderful mental structure actually required for healthy exercise an amount of exertion that would have made lunatics of many ordinary men. In Mexico he, besides numerous observations, made a profile map of the country from sea to sea, the first that had ever been made of an entire country. In a short sojourn of eight weeks in Cuba, he observed that island, and wrote a book about it, which has been translated into several languages, and is referred to to-day for its vast and accurate information. His journey of nine months in Asia resulted in three large works on geology and chemistry and kindred subjects, the correction of the geographical position of three hundred points, and the solving of many doubtful questions as to that unknown region. Out of his travels in different parts of the globe came his theory and works on the isothermal lines, climatology, the geographical distribution of plants, and the influence of climate on vegetable and animal life. The science of medicine acknowledges its indebtedness to him for theories and supporting facts in reference to typhus fever and the effect of vegetation, climate, air, and ocean currents on health. In fact, there is no science which did not advance under the impetus his mind and works gave the thought of the world. Agassiz says "the influence he exerted on science is incalculable."

Humboldt walked with the great of the earth from the morning of his life to its close. His father was an officer under Frederic the Great, his mother one of the most talented and best educated women of her time. His teachers were masters of their profession, and chosen for their special proficiency. His associates were learned men. Goethe and Schiller were the friends of his youth; Schlegel, Arago, and Laplace his colaborers. He was sent by his King as ambassador to the great Napoleon, also to Louis Philippe on six different occasions. Canning welcomed him to England, Jefferson to the United States, the Czar to Russia. He declined high office and honors; yet when he died the insignia of fifteen different orders bestowed upon him were found carelessly stored away in a dusty corner of his library. If he could have been seduced into indolence by adulation, flattery, honors, and "the sweet incense of praise," the last fifty years of his life would have been as uneventful and as fruitless as that of any courtier who lives upon the breath of kings. But he was impregnable, a very stoic, a slave of the lamp, a laborious student, even to the last days of his ninetieth year. He never married. He had no time. He was wedded to science, to nature, to truth. Dying, he lamented that he had done so little, and yet every day of his last seventy years resulted in more good to humanity than the entire lives of the majority of men of equal opportunities. After he was eighty years of age he was often seen in attendance upon the scientific lectures of the Academy of Berlin, his paper upon his knee, a habit he acquired in his long journeys, taking notes and making memoranda for future use. What a life was his! What a lesson is ours! What a lesson to old men who seek the shade at sixty; to young men who study ease at twenty; to all men who recognize that after all our sole capital is the fleeting time and the capacity given us for its improvement.

Humboldt was not content with the knowledge of the world as he found it. He learned all men knew of science, and all the necessary aids, simply as helps for the life which he laid out before him in his youth. He acquired early Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, Arabic, and Hebrew, and all the modern languages likely to be useful in his career. He studied the little known Persian, the dialects of Southern Asia, the Indian languages of America, not as accomplishments but for practical use. Aside from the Kosmos, and one work in Spanish, his works were written in French and Latin. The Kosmos he dedicated to the German nation and wrote it in the strong, flexible language his mother taught him. To him is the rare distinction of having his works termed as classic by two nations whose languages are based, the one on the Latin, and the other on the Teutonic. But he was, in every sense, a cosmopolitan. He belonged to the great world, the kosmos, he delighted to study. "No nation can claim him—no country appropriate him." To Americans he was always accessible, courteous, and obliging. So partial was he thought to be to our countrymen and their institutions, that citizens of France and England openly expressed the jealousy they felt on this account. His letters often amounted to 10,000 a year, very many from Americans. Poor authors, struggling students, unfortunate professional men besought him for letters, for advice, for introductions to forthcoming works, for suggestions on all sorts of subjects, and none were neglected. He answered and accommodated all, and was as kind and as modest as he was good and great. Scholars and travelers from all lands came to Berlin to do him homage, often robbing him of his valuable time. Yet no one ever went away not admiring him for his mighty intellect and vast acquirements, and loving him for his courteous manners and kindness of heart. Fame and honors and adulation, the flattery of courts and the homage of the people, could not spoil the "angel in him." Like Newton, his researches and acquirements but increased his humility, and he felt at the close of life like a child which had but gathered a pebble upon the beach of the great ocean that spread out vast and unknown before him.

Humboldt's partiality for republican institutions was not concealed, though he was the favorite of kings, and though courts delighted to do him honor. He admired this republic, and often spoke of this as "the country of the future." He abhorred slavery and oppression in all its forms. His letter to General Fremont, during that distinguished man's candidacy for the Presidency, will not be forgotten by American readers. He referred to Mr. Jefferson as one "whose name is dear to the true friends of humanity."

Humboldt's life is, as he said, in his works. To readers of all ages, tastes, and pursuits they are fraught with interest, instruction, and amusement. While the majority of his works are written for the learned, and could not be otherwise than abstruse, yet many are full of the charm of poetry and of descriptions of novel and wondrous scenes of things in that land of titanic life, the tropics. There nature disports herself in feats fantastic. In forms grotesque and wondrous, gigantic vegetation covers and oppresses the soil. Dense forests, from whose gloomy depths at night resound discordant cries of tigers, jaguars, cougars, howling monkeys, screaming parrots, flying peccaries and tapirs, keeping, as the Indians say, the feast of the full moon, over-arch dark rivers teeming with aquatic life. Iguanas, geckoes, lizzards, spotted salamanders, alligators, river reptiles, the anaconda, the mighty boas and fresh-water dolphins plunge and splash undisturbed, while herons, flamingoes, and a hundred species of the water fowls unknown to northern climes, dive and swim undisturbed. So rank and so dense is the luxuriant vegetation that a passage through the thick jungle is impossible save by the well-worn, narrow paths wild beasts have made on their way to the river's brink. Intertwined and interlaced with climbing vines and creeping parasitical plants, the sunlight never penetrates the profound and shadowed vaults of these dim and somber forests. Birds of gaudy plumage and dissonant voice, flocks of macaws and clouds of parrots and orioles echo back the incessant screams of droves of apes. Now and then o'er all the forest din, rises the deeptoned tolling of the lonely bell bird, like some solitary convent bell calling a wicked world to prayer, while in the blue dome of the equatorial sky, a mere speck in the empyrean, floats in solitary grandeur, the mighty condor, monarch of the mountain peaks, whose home is on the Andes' top, above the line of eternal snow. This wild region woke all the poetry of Humboldt's nature. His description of a midnight storm in the forest when the lightnings flash and thunders roar, rocking the earth, wakes every living thing and sets it to howling in wrath or terror, mingling [illegible] as he speaks in tones more terrible and awful than are ever heard in the temperate zones, is a masterpiece of descriptive writing; as is also the picture of noontide on the Orinoco, when, the thermometer at 120, the wilderness is still, wild beasts retreat to the shade of caverns or the darkest depths of the tangled covert, and the alligator, motionless, lies gasping in the sun, while the drowsy hum of the insect world seems to lullaby all animal life to slumber and repose. His descriptions of great convulsions of nature, which he saw, as an earthquake which occurred soon after an eclipse of the sun, when the uncertain duskiness of partial obscuration possessed with fear all animal life, when the hollow rumbling of the earth was answered by the volcano's thunder, and the mountains tottered, the palm forests swaying as though a tornado moved them, when meteors flashed and disappeared in the fast-coming darkness, dogs whined in terror, and alligators deserted the rivers to run howling through the woods, is as sublime as anything in literature. This land where all life is odd and queer and quaint, where nature riots and revels in redundant luxury, putting on forms weird, wild, and wondrous, where as in mad freaks of playfulness or wrath she fills the very air with insects of strange and outre shape, where the Victoria grandiflora, the empress of flowers, opens its petals to the tropic air, was the chosen and proper sphere for the eye, the ear, the heart, and the mind of Humboldt.

But ten years have elapsed since the death of Humboldt, yet so long and so strong did he live that his life connected this with the last century—the present busy hour with the years long since past into history. He was fourteen years of age when Frederic the Great died. Wellington, Napoleon, Marshal Ney, Blucher, Dessaix, Canning, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Louis Philippe, Chateaubriand, Murat, Cuvier, Talleyrand, all flourished and fell, and he lived on to see generation after generation arise and live, and pass away. There are those here who have looked upon and conversed with him, and many there are living who enjoyed his friendship.

To but very few men is it given to live ninety years upon the earth, to see the face of the great kosmos, the boundaries of States, the map of the world change and change again, and to live on moralizing on the mutations of time, with intellect unimpaired and brain unclouded. It seems as if Providence spared him because of his worth and services to humanity, and at last reluctantly cut him down. He was an honor to the race and a wonderful example of the possible achievements of man. No wonder the Germans revere his name and point all nations to his great career. To-day his centennial is celebrated

> "Where'er resounds the German tongue,
> Where'er its hymns to God are sung."

A few days since a large party of astronomers were engaged on the plains of Western Iowa, with numerous and complex instruments, in preparing to take accurate observations of the total eclipse of the sun. Among the curious about them stood apart a group of wild Indians, stolid, silent, incredulous. They seemed to regard the elaborate preparations as mere child's play. The pale face could not hide the sun. But the eclipse came, in all its solemn darkness and silent sublimity. When the sun burst forth again to gladden and reassure the world, the Indian group had gone. They had vanished in the darkness—"folded their robes like the Arabs, and silently stole away." Thus science impinges on the realm of ignorance, and light drives darkness to the forest gloom. The boldness, the audacity, the fearlessness of science to-day is one of its most marked features. It penetrates the jungles of Africa and climbs the glaciers of the Arctic Sea. In this the example of Humboldt is most potent. He was a hero who did not point, but led the way. The influence of his daring, his unselfish devotion and tireless persistency is seen and felt this year in the numerous expeditions under individual or Government auspices to all the odd, unknown, and unexplored corners of the globe.

In his death hour, when that grand life was drawing to a close, the window of his chamber, at his request, was thrown open, and the sunlight poured in as if to light him through the dark valley. Said he, "How grand those rays. They seem to beckon earth to heaven." Poetry, philosophy and piety combined in that last sentence of the dying philosopher—"How grand those rays!" Did he, in prophetic vision, see the spectroscope writing of the nebulæ? Was it given him, who, for near a century, had studied the book of nature with the eye and brain of wisdom and philosophy, to scan the yet-to-be-written lines from the sun and the orbs still beyond telescopic power? Whatever he saw in his dying hour, he said, "They seem to beckon earth to heaven."

Sixty-five years ago last month, Humboldt stood near this spot, and with the eyes that had looked on the sublime scenery of the Orinoco and the Andes surveyed the beautiful range of hills that surround this city. There is a peculiar propriety in celebrating the centennial anniversary of his birth-day at every city on or near the line of his famous journey through the new world, for, like the isothermal line of which he wrote so much, though somewhat erratic and zigzag, yet connects hundreds of societies blessed with a like temperature, and they are all at the Humboldt mark to-day. He needs no monument while the peak of Teneriffe, from its home in the clouds, looks out upon the sea. His memory wants no statue while Chimborazo stands. His life needs no eulogy while exists the great Kosmos.

MISS REBECCA GRATZ.

Sir Walter Scott Gives the Heroine of Ivanhoe Her Name by the Suggestion of Irving.

A correspondent of the Jewish Messenger gives a new explanation of the reason why the late Washington Irving always remained a bachelor. Speaking of Miss Rebecca Gratz, a Jewess of Philadelphia, distinguished for her zeal in works of charity, who has just died at the ripe age of 88, he says: "Twenty years ago I heard the story, a story that has long been current in Philadelphia in Jewish circles, among her friends and acquaintances, and which has again been revived here since her death. It runs thus: Many years ago, when Miss Gratz was a young girl, Washington Irving, then already risen into literary reputation, came to Philadelphia and became a visitor at the house of her family. It is said that in youth she was very beautiful and very good, and, as her acquaintance with Irving increased, the beauty of both her character and her features, together with the fact that she was a living representative of that nation whose whole history is romance, so wrought upon his heart that he became deeply enamored with her. It is needless to say that, had his attachment been never so strong, with her strength in her faith, it would have been wasted. As it was, it was wasted. Irving left the city, but did not forget the lady of his love." The writer adds that Irving subsequently mentioned to Sir Walter Scott his intimate acquaintance with the beautiful Rebecca of Philadelphia. Scott, it appears, was writing, or about to write, "Ivanhoe," and upon the strength of Irving's description of the lovely Jewess, so firm to her faith, named his heroine Rebecca.

Mrs. C. A. Worfield has composed the following very neat and suggestive sonnet upon Miss Gratz. It is entitled 'A Sister in Israel.'

Her life was one long chain of golden deeds,
Which link by link she added—as she trod
With firm, true step, the narrow path which leads
Through desolate places up to light and God!
She hath attained the goal where meet all creeds
In one full blaze of morning—and her place
Is with the mighty people of her race,
God's earliest chosen—who, a shining band,
Before the throne of Great Jehovah stand!
Once it is said, a Master dipped his pen
In the sweet inspiration of her mien,
The grandeur of her nature and a Queen
Crowned her thenceforth before his fellow-men,
While lasts the magic page traced by that wizard pen.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Opinion of the London Times on Mrs. Stowe's Story.

[From the London Times, Aug. 3d.]

"THE TRUE STORY OF LADY BYRON'S LIFE."

An article under this title, written by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, commences the September number of Macmillan's Magazine. It will be read with world wide interest, for though forty-five years have worn out the spell which once belonged to Byron's verse, though criticism has dealt coldly and calmly with it, rejecting its meretricious sentiment and determining its sterling qualities, the man himself remains much the same as he was first pictured to us in Moore's biography and Macaulay's brilliant and pathetic essay. To those who cannot rest content with an author's writings, but must concern themselves with his individuality, he is still the *beau ideal* of a poet. He stands out from them all with his handsome face, his susceptible and impetuous temperament, his sorrows and dissipations, his loves and hatreds. Condemned at the bar of public opinion as a dissolute man, of violent, uncontrolled passions, his misfortunes to this day have averted judgment. By virtue of them he has, like his predecessor, "the wicked Lord," claimed a benefit of clergy and has got off scot free.

There is no doubt that Mrs. Stowe's narrative will owe much of its universal interest to the fact that it gratifies the lowest kind of curiosity; but it was not written and ought not to be read with this end in view. It is a late and necessary act of justice—of justice to the wife, clearing her from the accusations of cold-heartedness and uncharitable prudery made so repeatedly during her life and since her death—and of justice on the husband, destroying at once and forever the romance which has so long been allowed to drape the falsehood and meanness of his character. Leaving the present revelations out of the question, the fact that those interesting misfortunes which at one time the world delighted to weep over were the natural consequence of the vices of their victim, has all along been clear enough, yet seldom, if ever, has this been boldly insisted on, while in nearly every extant biographical notice of the poet—and their name is legion—his wretchedness has been pleaded in mitigation of his errors.

His domestic quarrels have been discussed wherever English poetry is read, and the public, forced reluctantly to take Lady Byron's part, has done so with the worst grace. To blame her was, indeed, impossible; but it was easy to pity him, to condole with this genius thrown away on a woman who could not understand him, and paying so dearly for his mistake. Men, and women, too, made haste to revile the cold and ungenerous prude, who left her husband to make what wreck he pleased of his life, when, by bearing with his faults, as the good wife of a great man ought to bear, she might have saved him from himself, and done the duty she owed no less to the world than to its poet.

The public, however, has some excuse for its tacit condemnation of the most devoted wife that ever sacrificed herself to an unworthy man, for Lady Byron never uttered a word in her own justification, and it is only now, when she herself and all those whom the dreadful revelation would overwhelm are in their graves, that it is given to the world. As it is, the seals of it would have remained unbroken, perhaps for ever, were it not for the recent publication by Byron's mistress of a book reviving the old and threadbare calumnies against his wife, and referring his reckless indulgence and miserable life to the despair which took possession of him when he found himself abandoned by the woman on whom he rested his hopes of better things. * * * * * * * *

Mrs. Stowe states fully her unimpeachable authority for the narrative laid before us. When, as the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, she first came to England, she formed a friendship with Lady Byron; crossing the Atlantic a second time, in 1856, this was renewed, and Mrs. Stowe received one day an invitation, in which her friend "indicated that she wished to have some private conversation upon important subjects." Lady Byron, of delicate health for some years, had at that time been warned by her physicians that she had not long to live; she considered that time had come when her long silence should at last be broken, or when, at least, the means of breaking it should be placed in other hands than her own.

The daylight has thus at last streamed in on the stage romance of Lord Byron's life, has struck the thin tinsel and the dirty paint, and now the curtain may be dropped, and the play, still dragging on, put an end to. As far as Lord Byron himself is concerned, we do not regret it; the truth is the truth, and we would sooner know him for what he was than take him for what he might have been. Sad it is beyond everything how black a mark is forever set against some of the most perfect poems—those to his half sister Augusta—in this, our mother tongue; but, horrible as is the crime now divulged, the unutterable meanness of the man is still more despicable. When we learn that the author of Childe Harold not only brutally abused his wife, and turned her out of his house, but challenged her before the world to say a word against him, well knowing that her noble nature sealed her lips, and that he had all the while kept her money, which she had scorned to secure to herself, to be the means of his debaucheries, we almost feel that we can never open his works again.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1869.

We have to report to-day a slight improvement in the condition of the money market. Paper seems to meet with little success in passing, but the prices are unchanged, nine, twelve and fifteen per cent. being the current figures.

ARE WE TO HAVE AN EASY OR A STRINGENT MONEY MARKET?—The theory is that money during the present autumn will be plenty, but unfortunately the facts are not in accordance with the theory. The great difficulty is that Mr. Boutwell has a great deal too much to do with the matter. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, after very fully setting forth the theory of an easy money market, says:

Here, then, we see before us for our fall trade the three grand conditions of an easy money market. We have abundance of capital seeking investment, we have adequate confidence among those who own that capital and are willing to lend and use it, and, thirdly, we apprehend in the currency no sudden contraction or spasmodic movement such as would be likely to trouble the monetary equilibrium. It is true the New York bank deposits are lower than for several years past, but this arises in part from changes in the methods of doing business among the country banks which used to keep large deposits here—changes some of which have had their rise in the monetary stringency of the past six or eight months. We may safely infer, therefore, with a large number of the shrewdest men in Wall street, that if there should be no artificial tampering with the money market, we shall have no such stringency this fall, nor any such monetary spasms, as would be likely to disturb business.

This pleasant state of affairs it will be noticed is predicated upon conditions of the greatest uncertainty, "if there should be no artificial tampering with the currency," etc., and that there will be no artificial tampering no one can assert. The New York Economist very properly advises caution and says:

The banks are in a condition which, in the face of an early demand for money from both West and South, affords no guarantee of permanent ease, and which calls for unusual caution in financial engagements. They hold now only about $54,000,000 legal tenders, or $13,000,000 less than a year ago, and yet large crops have to be moved in all parts of the country. It is not correct to suppose that the fact of the supply of legal tenders in the New York banks being much below the average, implies that they are distributed the more freely over the country, and that consequently the banks will not be called upon so freely as usual this fall; for the fact is, that since June, 1868, there has been a contraction in the interest-bearing legal tenders of about $35,000,000. At the same time, a large amount of greenbacks, the profits of the last cotton crop, is being closely hoarded at the South, representing so much held out of actual circulation. The truth, then, undoubtedly is that, as compared with this season last year, there is now a very material contraction of the active circulation, a contraction beyond what is indicated by the reduction in the legal tender line of the banks of this city, and this being the case, the West can hardly be supposed likely to require less money than last fall. It is, of course, a question how far this diminution of circulation may be compensated by an increased use of private credits. The substitution of private credits, however, is likely to occur only as an expedient made in a certain sense compulsory by the inability to procure the more common medium of exchanges, greenbacks or national currency, and would be only a secondary result of financial pressure. Upon the whole, then, the financial outlook suggests caution. Nor is this prospect likely to be materially modified by the operations of the Treasury. We may feel reasonably certain that the Secretary will do nothing to produce stringency, and that, on the contrary, he will do all in his power to keep the market easy. His power in the premises, however, is very limited. He cannot be expected to reduce the currency balance of the department much below its present low limit; so that all he may pay out in the purchase of bonds must be previously collected, in the way of revenue, or from sales of gold.

EXCHANGE.—The market is abundantly supplied, and round lots can be purchased at 1-20 discount. Sales are made over the counter at par to 1-20 premium.

GOLD—Has been offered very freely. The margins in buying have been very small. The demand to-day was only a moderate one.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	135	136
Silver halves and quarters	128	
Silver dimes	128	

The condition of the gold market is very unsatisfactory, and, as the violent fluctuations in the premium are well calculated to disturb business and unsettle values, the immediate future of the market will be watched with more than usual solicitude. In regard to the recent fluctuations and of future operations, the New York Economist says:

The large holders of gold appear to have certain knowledge of what Secretary Boutwell will do toward supplying the market with gold, and have no apprehension of any coin coming out of the Treasury this month beyond the interest on ten-forties, amounting to $4,800,000, and the $3,000,000 advertised for open sale. It is even said that the Government is disposed to encourage firmness in the premium, with a view to keeping up the price of produce, at the time when it is being marketed, and thereby winning the approval of the West before the fall elections. This policy may appear very shrewd; but, in reality, it is fallacious. For if it, at first, enhances the currency price of grain, it encourages the forwarding of it to market, and the increased supply depresses the price; while the fluctuation in the premium and the general position of the gold market have so far demoralized the foreign exchanges as to render grain bills almost unsalable, and reduce the rate for them fully one per cent. It remains to be seen what will be the issue of this speculation; whether it will prove that the decline to 131½ was an unnatural fall, and that the subsequent reaction is sustained by the sober second thought; or whether, when the present speculation subsides, a fresh decline will set in, establishing a permanently lower range of quotations. In the meantime, we can scarcely sympathize with the demand raised in some quarters for the Secretary of the Treasury to interfere with the course of the market. The demand is made by one class of speculators against another class; and if conceded to, the result would not be to check the fierceness of speculation, or to mitigate its indirect inconveniences to legitimate interests; but simply to change its direction; nothing more, and nothing better.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—A slight activity exists in Government bonds. A few issues of new '65s were offered in the market. Some calls were made for 10-40 bonds.

Five-twenties, 1861	120¾@121¼
Five-twenties, 1862	121 @121½
Five-twenties, 1864	120¾@121¼
Five-twenties, 1865	120¾@121¼
Five-twenties, new issue	118¾@119¼
Five-twenties, 1867	119¼@119¾
Five-twenties, 1868	118¾@119¼
Ten-forties	109 @110

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	121¾	121¾	121¾	⅛	
" '62	122	122	122		
" '64	121	121	121¼	⅛	
" '65	121¾	121¼	121¼	⅛	
New issue	119¾	119¼	119¼	⅛	
" '67	120	120	120¼	⅛	
Coupons, '68	119¾	119¼	119¼	⅛	
10-40s coupons	110¼	110	110	⅛	

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS—Are quiet. Some street improvements have changed hands. Nashville railroad stock is scarce at the quotations. There are some good bonds being offered, but, owing to the scarity of currency, the sales are slow.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	118 @120
National Bank, second	97 @98
National Bank, Planters'	96 @97
National Bank, City	100 @101
Bank of Kentucky	93 @94
Bank of Louisville	92 @93
Merchants' Bank	119 @120
Commercial Bank	77 @79
Northern Bank	119 @120
Citizens' Bank	111 @112
People's Bank	103 @104
Mechanics' bank	100 @101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	91 @92½
Falls City Tobacco bank	97 @98
Masonic bank	105 @106
Security bank	108 @110
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109 @110
Farmers' bank	92 @94
Western Insurance Company bank	134 @135
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	160 @164
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97 @99
L. & F. R. R. (common)	60 @62
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	66 @67
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	69½@70½

BONDS.

City for improvements	74 @76
City for bounty	77 @79
City for school purposes	75 @78
City for Jeff. Railroad	80 @81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	78 @80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B.	78¾@79½
City for wharf, new	77 @79
City for wharf, old	80 @81
City for water-works, old	78 @79½
City for water-works, new	78 @77
Water-works bonds	79 @80
Canal bonds, first issue	94 @95
" " second issue	77 @80
" " third issue	74 @77
" " fourth issue	73 @75
Kentucky State bonds, old	99 @100
" " " new	98 @100
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	93 @94
" " " new	— @80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch)	— @86*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	96 @98
" " " (L. B. br.)	91 @92
" " " (M. br.)	94 @96
" " " con'd mort	— @90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	— @85*
Ohio River Bridge Company	— @100*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather to-day was exceedingly fine for business, and business thoroughfares presented an animated appearance. Trade in most departments is brisk, and, with an easy money market, dealers may anticipate an immense business during the fall season. As an evidence of the value of business, the Louisville and Nashville railroad has sent forward more freight during the past twenty-four hours than has been done on any previous day since it was built.

Owing to the immense business of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, we are compelled to omit our table of imports and exports to-day. They will appear as usual in our next issue.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.—By the report of the meeting found elsewhere in the COURIER-JOURNAL, it will be seen that the report of the committee charged with the important duty of investigating certain charges of freight discriminations by the L. & N. R. R. was adopted, and the committee discharged. It is to be hoped that hereafter, when parties have complaints to make against the railroads, they will obtain the evidence and submit the papers to the President, Superintendent, and Directors of the road, who are pledged to apply the necessary remedy.

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Dealers report an improved demand, and prices are maintained at $1@1 50 per bbl on arrival for common, and $1 75@2 for choice qualities.

ALCOHOL—The market is firm at $3 41@3 45 per gallon, with a fair demand.

ALE AND BEER—Prices are steady, with a fair request. We quote cream ale at $16 per bbl and lager beer $13 per bbl; smaller packages in proportion.

BUTTER—Prices are firm at quotations, with light receipts from the country. Country butter commands 20@30c on arrival. Western Reserve is steady at 30@32c, and New York tub at 37@38c.

BATTING—Is in good request, with light stocks. Prices are steady at 20@25c per lb for standard brands of No. 1.

BEESWAX—Is in demand, and desirable lots command 30@33c.

BAGS—The market is firm, with liberal sales. We quote Union 2 seamless at [illegible], 2-bush grain bags at [illegible] at 50@55c; 3-bushel at 64@66c. Burlaps at 18@22c for 3-bush corn bags, and 19@20 for 4-bush oat bags. Gunny bags at 19c for bales and 21½@22c for resewed.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are firm at quotations, and stocks are light. Sales are made of No. 500 at 21@22c; No. 600 at 19@21c; No. 700 at 17@19c per dozen; pound yarns at 43@45c. Carpet chain is selling at 43@45c for white, and 47@50c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 43@44c.

CANDLES—Manufacturers and dealers are well supplied, and a good trade is reported. We note a slight decline in 12-oz star candles. We quote at 21½@22c for full weight star and 16@17 for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per pound.

CEMENT—Is in fair request, with sales to-day of 1,062 bbls, at $2@2 25.

CORN MEAL—Is firm and in fair demand, at $1@1 10 for bolted, loose.

CHEESE—The supply is increasing, and more activity is reported. We quote factory at 15½@17c. Kentucky Cream cheese is steady at 16@16½c. Western Reserve 14½@15c.

COAL—Price of Pittsburg is firm at $4 50 per load of 25 bushels, to the city.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are beginning to come forward, and command from 4½c to 4¾c per pound.

EGGS—Prices are firm at 17@18c per dozen, on arrival, with an active demand.

FLAXSEED—Is steady at $2 per bushel for prime on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are quiet with a light demand; buyers are paying 65@70c for prime lots.

FISH—The market is steady. We quote:

Mackerel	No. 1, large	$28 00@30 00
Do	No. 1, new, medium	25 00@26 00
Do	No. 1, do do hf bbl	13 50@14 00
Do	No. 2, large, bbl	17 50@18 00
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl	9 00@9 50
Do	No. 2, medium	15 00@16 00
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	8 25@8 75
Do	No. 3, large	15 00@15 50
Do	No. 3, small	12 00@12 50
Do	No. 3, do half bbl	7 75@8 25
Do	No. 1, kits	2 90@3 00
Do	No. 2, kits	2 10@2 25
Do	No. 3, kits, large	1 90@2 00
White fish, half bbl		8 50@9 00
Herring, bbls		9 50@10 50

GINSENG—Is in fair request at 70@75c, for good to prime lots.

HAY—A better demand is reported, and there are some sales for export. Prices are a shade firmer, with sales on the wharf of prime timothy at $18@18 50 per ton. We quote good to prime on wharf at $17@18 50 in round and dry lots. Red top is steady at $15@17. Prices from store range from $1@1 50 per ton advance.

HIDES—The market continues quiet and unchanged. We quote green salted at 10@11c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) 40c@$1.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in improving demand and prices range from 6¾@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—A good trade in this department is reported, with large stocks, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Bar, lb S C	3½@4	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	4¼@5	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5	Amer'n blister	10@12
Sheet	5 @6½	German	12@15
Boiler	6½@8¼	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6¼
Castings	3 @5¼	Steel do	11@
Pulleys	8 @9	Iron plow slabs	5¾

LEATHER—The market is active and prices well maintained. We quote:

Oak sole tan	42@45	French calf pr dz	$50@86
Hemlock sole	28@34	Phil's calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@37	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	40@46	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	46@47		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Upper per doz	40@54		

LIME—The market is quotably unchanged with 230 bbls at $1@1 65 per bbl.

LEMONS—Are in active demand at $18@20 per box.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is very active; large sales of the popular brands are reported, and stocks are ample. Prices are firm. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	85 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70 @80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	62 @65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65 @70
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	85 @1 00
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 20
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	60 @75
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	62 @65
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	60 @63
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	65 @70
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60 @65

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Lone Jack, in lbs and ½ lbs	$1 40@1 50
Gold leaf, in lbs and ½ lbs	90@1 00
Brown Dick, in lbs	75@80
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb boxes	65@75
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb drums	65@70
Big Lick, in 1-lb, ½ lb, and ¼ lbs	70 75@80
May Queen, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	60@65
Delectable, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	60@65
Ida Hal..., ½ lbs	75@80
Belle of Rhine, ½ lbs	75@90
Favorite	90@
No name	65@
Bach Darling	41@
Andy Johnson	46@50
Uncle Bob Lee	75@80

NAILS—Prices are steady, and we note sales of 75 kegs at quotations. We quote 10d at $4 00@4 50, 8d at $4 75@5, 6d at $5@5 25, 4d at $5 25@5 50, 3d at $6@6 25. Horseshoe nails range from 20c to 40c per lb.

OILS—Prices are firm at quotations. We quote prime lard oil at $1 50, No. 1 at $1 40, linseed oil at $1 06@1 12, coal oil at 34@37c for No. 1, and benzine at 18@20c.

ONIONS—Prices have advanced, with a good demand. We quote at $2@2 50 per bbl.

OAKUM—Is unchanged. We quote at $5 75@8 per bale.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with sales at $1@1 25 per bbl loose, and $1 60@1 75 per bbl in shipping order.

PIG IRON—Prices are steady and a good demand is reported. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$48@50
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@46
Mill iron, per ton	40@42
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	45@48
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	50@55

RICE—We quote Carolina at 9¼@10c, and Louisiana at 9@9¼c per lb.

SOAP—Prices for German soap are a shade lower. We continue to quote German No. 1 at 9½@10c, No. 2 at 8¼c, rosin at 6¼c, and palm at 7@7½c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $2 80@3 per bbl for 7-bush bbls, $2 25@2 45 for 280-lb bbls, 40@45c per bush; dairy salt at $3@3 50 per bbl.

STRAW—Is in light request, and common from $9@10 per ton on arrival.

STARCH—Sales of standard brands at 6¼@7¼c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote tallow at 11@12c; grease 9@12c, according to quality, and receipts find ready sale.

TINNERS' STOCK—Is in good request with full stocks; prices are steady. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$14 50
I. X., 10x14	17 50
I. C., 14x20	15 50
I. X., 14x20	18 00
Block tin	48c
Lead	10¾
Solder	35

WOOL—Very little doing in wool, but prices are unchanged. We quote unwashed clothing at 31@34c; unwashed combing at 35@40c; tubwashed at 48@50c.

WHITE LEAD—Is firm, and we quote pure at 13¼c; low grades at 8@12c per lb.

WHISKY—The market for raw has been excited, and we note sale 70 bbls at $1 20@1 22 tax paid. Rectified is very firm, at from $1 10@1 35, according to proof. We quote new copper at $1 35@1 60, free, one year old $2 00@2 25, two year old $2 60@3 25 per gallon, all free.

Louisville Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—A fair inquiry for Louisiana sugar is reported, but the stock in the market is light. Quotations for strictly choice are nominal, as there is very little in the hands of dealers. We note sales to-day of 13 hhds of fair to fully fair.

Choice	16 @16½
Prime	15 @15½
Fully fair	14½@15¼
Fair	14 @14¾
Common	12½@13

REFINED SUGARS—The market for all descriptions of sugars under this head is very firm, with active demand. The New York market is reported very active and holders offering cautiously. Jobbers report liberal sales, the reports to-day including 118 bbls. We quote:

Hard standard	17¼@18¼
A's	16¾@16¾
B's	16 @16¼
Extra C	15¾@16
Circle C	15½@15¾
Yellow	15 @15¼

ISLAND AND DEMARARA—Sales reported to-day include 3 hhds Porto Rico, 36 bbls Havana, and 11 hhds and 22 bbls Demarara at quotations, the market closing firm. We quote: White Havana at 15¼@16c; Porto Rico at 14¼@15¼c; Demarara at 14¼@16¼c.

COFFEE—The market is steady, with good jobbing demand. Dealers are well supplied. The fluctuations in the gold market are felt in New York, and have influenced prices. Here the market is steady and quotations unchanged. Sales to-day include 173 bags Rio, common to prime, within the range of our figures. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25¼@26
" " prime	25 @25¼
" " fair	22 @23¼
" " common	20 @21
Java	34 @37
Laguayra	25¼@26

MOLASSES—We quote sales at 75@90c for prime to choice New Orleans molasses; sirups range from 55c for common to $1 25 for golden.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The market is somewhat irregular, but dealers report liberal sales to the local trade, as also for shipment. Sales to-day include 290 bbls fancy at $8 25, and 275 bbls No. 1 at $6 75@7.

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 25@5 75
Extra family	5 75@6 25
A No. 1	6 50@7 00
Fancy	7 50@8 25
Rye Flour	6 50@6 75

WHEAT—There are no new features in this commodity, and prices have undergone no quotable change. Dealers are not sanguine of an early advance, and all operate cautiously, though still willing to purchase at current rates, which range from $1 10 to $1 25 for the various grades of red and white. We note sales of 330 bushels red at $1 20 from store.

CORN—The market is showing considerable animation, and prices are steady at 90@95c on arrival for ear and shelled in bulk, and sales are made at $1 08, sacks included, from store.

OATS—Prices are quotably unchanged. The demand is good at 48@50c, with sales from store at 55c.

RYE—Is in fair request, and dealers are paying from 90 to 95c on arrival and $1 05 from store.

BARLEY—Is steady at from $1 15 to $1 35 for the various grades on arrival. We note sales of 180 bushels at $1 50 from store for fall.

MALT—We note sales of 300 bushels various grades at quotations. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@1 80; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 50@1 60; Canada malt $1 90; corn malt at $1 [illegible].

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened quiet to-day, with sales at four of the auction warehouses of 154 hhds, and rejection of bids on 6 hhds. Prices, however, are firm.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 31 hhds. 7 hhds common to good leaf, from Breckinridge county, [illegible] 4 hhds medium leaf, from Adair county, [illegible] 5 hhds lugs, from Warren and Logan counties, [illegible] 1 hhd common leaf, from Indiana, [illegible] 3 hhds shipping leaf, from Warren county, [illegible] 6 hhds medium leaf, from Metcalf county, [illegible] 3 hhds inferior common, from Hart county, 1 at $9 90, 1 at $11, and 1 at $13 75.

The PICKETT House sold 55 hhds: [illegible] McLean county manufacturing leaf [illegible] hhds Green river lugs at [illegible] 4 hhds Owen county trash at [illegible] 5 hhds Owen county cutting leaf at [illegible] 2 hhds Breckinridge county manufacturing leaf at $16 50, [illegible] hhds Breckinridge county lugs and low leaf at [illegible] hhds trash and common lugs at [illegible].

FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

Messrs. G. W. Wicks & Co. sold to-day 2 hhds Virginia bright wrappers at $60 and $45 per 100 lbs. Messrs. Loughbridge & McFall, manufacturers, [illegible] street, were the purchasers. They will make fine bright lbs, equal to any made in this market.

The NINTH-STREET House sold 25 hhds at $7 50 for lugs to $23 75 for shipping leaf.

The BOONE House sold 24 hhds: 8 Green county lugs and leaf at $10 25, 10 75, 10 75, 14 50, 9 75, 9 70, 11, 10; 13 Adair county lugs and leaf at $8, 9 20, 8 90, 9 40, 9 40, 9 70, 10 50, 9 50, 9 90, 9 80, 9 20, 11, 10; 4 Owen county lugs and leaf at $9 30, 8 60, 12 75, 11; 2 Taylor county lugs and leaf at $8 90, 9 20; 13 50; 5 Breckinridge county lugs and leaf at $8, 8 80, 15; 3 Hart county lugs and leaf at $9 50, 9 90, 18.

The FARMERS' House sold 17 hhds: 2 Warren and Barren county lugs at $7 50, 8 55; 9 Warren county leaf at $8@10 75; 3 Barren county leaf at $10 25, 10 25; 2 Adair county medium leaf at $9 45, 10 25; 2 Henry county cutting leaf at $10, 15 25.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

BAGGING—The market continues active and prices very firm, with an upward tendency. Some solicitude is beginning to be felt in regard to the supply. Stocks in all the markets are being very rapidly reduced. We note sales to-day of 250 pieces 2-lb bagging at 25c, and 25 pieces light weight at 18c. We quote:

Ky. Fy., 2-lb	24¼@24¾
M. & M., 2-lb	24½@
Sparks, 2-lb	24½@
Bluegrass, 2-lb	24¼@
Landsman, 2-lb	24¼@
Hemp leaf, power loom	25½@
J. H. flax, power loom	24¼@
J. D. flax	24¼@
W. A. R. flax, power loom	25¾@26
Various brands 1½-lb bagging	18 @19

ROPE—Is in good demand and prices rule firm. We quote machine-made rope in coils and half coils at 8¼@9c, and hand-made rope at 8½@9¾c, according to quality.

TWINE—Is unchanged. We note small sales at 18@20c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day was reported quiet but steady. The consumptive demand is about up to the estimates of dealers, and there is an entire absence of a speculative demand. Stocks are light, but as yet orders are promptly filled, except for hams, of which the stocks are reduced to a low point.

MESS PORK—There is light demand and prices are quoted at $33 00@33 50. Rump pork is held at $28 00@28 50, with small sales.

BACON—Sales reported to-day were light and included 11 casks clear sides at 19¾c; 21 casks clear rib sides at 19¼c. Shoulders are steady at 16c.

HAMS—Stocks are light and we note sales of 8 tcs fancy sugar cured at 23¾c; plain and family sugar cured are held at 21@22¼c.

LARD—Is quiet and unchanged, and light sales of prime tierce at 23c; 8 kegs at 21¾@22c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 15, 1869.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle to-day has been large. The market ruled very active at former prices. There were sold to-day 207 head, and only a few are left over unsold. Sales range at from 2¾@3¾c for common, 3¾@4c for fair, 4¼@4¾c for good and 5@5½c for the best grades of butchers' stuff. Shipping cattle sell from 5@7¼c for good to choice steers.

HOGS—The market is well supplied and prices are a shade better. Well-fatted, choice lots sell from 9@9½c; ordinary and fair from 8¼@8¾c.

SHEEP—The supply has been fair and the demand good. Heavy, choice shipping sell from 3¼@4c; fair and good butchers' sheep from $2@3 per head; common from $1 25@1 75 per head. Good and choice lambs sell from $3@3 75 per head.

SHELBY-HOUSE STOCK YARD—DOWNING & BELL, PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market opened brisk, with 257 head offering, and in footing up our sales we find that only 31 are left over unsold, which shows that the sales amounted to 226 head. This we consider a large day's work, and shows that the market was pretty bare of cattle. Most of the offerings were fair to good, and the butchers bought freely, and at the close the market remains firm. We quote common and rough, $2 50@3 00; medium, $3 75@4 50; choice to extra $5@$5 50. None but choice bring $5 50. Shippers are not so anxious to buy, as the news from New York is unfavorable, and it shows that the receipts are very large, and market fully 50 cents lower. We quote for medium $5 50@6 00; extra well fatted weighing 1,500 lbs $6 50@7 00 per 100 lbs gross. Cows and calves—The receipts large and market dull. We quote from $30@60 per head, according to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts are only moderate, and demand good. All sell as fast as they arrive. We quote for common mixed lots $1 50@$2; fair $2 25@2 75; and extra to choice $3@3 50 per head.

HOGS—The receipts limited and demand fair. Shippers are buying freely, so that there seems to be a better feeling in the market, and we quote for light $7 75@8 00. Medium, $8 50@9 00; and extra choice $9 50 per 100 lbs gross.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—GEO. BIRCH, PROPRIETOR.

CATTLE—The market for cattle still remains active. There have been a good many thrown on the market the last three days, and they have been sold about as fast as they arrived, at fair figures. We quote at 2¾@3¾c for the inferior and rough class of stock; common at 3¾@4c; good 4¼@4¾c, and for the best butcher's stuff 5@5¼c.

HOGS—This class of stock remains dull. There have but few come in the last three days, the market being unfavorable East. Shippers seem backward in taking hold. We quote at 7@8c for thin and half fat hogs; heavy, smooth, well-fatted hogs at 8¼@9c. But few in pens unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—The market for this class of stock remains good, and they seem to be shipping pretty freely. We shipped ten car loads yesterday evening, mostly for New Orleans.

SHEEP—This class of stock is doing tolerable well. For good sheep we quote 3@3¼c by the head $2@3 50; common sheep are not much wanted, they sell at $1@1 75 per head. Lambs $1 50@3 25 per head. None left over unsold.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONICSIRUP
OR
IMPROVED CHILL CURE
Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by
Peter, Powers & Cooper, R. C. Chambers & Co.,
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co., R. Morris & Co.,
And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
273 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Ag'ts.
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HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.
[illegible]
PENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

PIANOS.
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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
[illegible]
LOUISVILLE, KY.
[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D. ..... Principal.
THE school year will open on the 15th of September. In the Boarding Department, under the care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home. [illegible] For circulars apply as above to Miss E. J. SMITH or to Prof. EATON. au28 dlm

The Sayer Female Institute
Sixteenth Academical Year.
THE Board of Trustees have secured the services of Mr. JAMES DINWIDDIE, of Virginia, as Principal. He is a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia, a teacher of experience, and highly recommended by the Faculty of the University of Virginia and of Hampden Sidney College, and by the Professors of the Union Theological Seminary. He will be assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. The next session commences on Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.
For further particulars apply to the Principal or any member of the Board of Trustees at Lexington, Ky. au29 d&sep20

School Notice.
MISS ANNA BRANNAN has removed her school to her residence, 349 Third street, between Broadway and York. se12 d6

School Notice.
NOBLE BUTLER will open his school, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, Monday, September 6.
Fee for term of twenty weeks, $60, payable one-half at the beginning and one-half at the middle of the term.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For Annual Register, giving information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director. au28 d34

WARRENDALE FEMALE SCHOOL,
Georgetown, Ky.
THE fifth annual session will open Wednesday September 1, 1869.
For Circulars address the Principal,
aul d26 MISS BELLE FITZPATRICK.

Mt. Vernon Institute.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 46 Mt. Vernon Place, BALTIMORE.
Mrs. MARY J. JONES, Principal, assisted by Professors of great ability.
THIS school is situated in the most elevated and beautiful part of the city, and offers to the pupils all the comforts of home as well as the best influences for a good, useful, and Christian training. The tenth annual session will commence September 16. For circulars address the Principal. References—[illegible] Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Francis H. Smith, Military Institute, Va.; Judge Graves, Versailles, Ky.; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Baltimore; Porch, Cooke & Bryant, Louisville. jy8 d10ct1

Loretto Academy,
MARION COUNTY, KY.
THIS Academy for young ladies will resume classes on Monday, September 6, 1869. Prospectus sent immediately on application. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, Loretto, Marion co., Ky. au5 d10ct1

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
NINETEENTH Annual Session will commence Monday, September 6th. Mrs. Nold, having added two more experienced and accomplished teachers to her already efficient faculty, takes pleasure in informing the public that her rooms for little girls and young ladies are all pleasant and airy. Those desirous of entering their little daughters where they can begin and finish a thorough course, are invited to call and examine the premises. We are determined to give satisfaction in every respect.
Prof. Munoz, so well known as a superior vocalist, will give lessons in Vocal Music.
For further particulars call at No. 6 Chestnut st.
au 24 dtoct31 Mrs. W. B. NOLD.

Delacove Institute,
BEVERLY, N. J.
A LEADING school for young ladies—prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the principal,
au9 dlm M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

CECILIAN COLLEGE,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,
EXCLUSIVELY MALE,
Will resume on the
First Monday in September, 1869.
TERMS PER TWENTY WEEKS (IN ADVANCE):
Board and Tuition, including washing, fuel, lights $100
For particulars, apply for catalogue.
Address H. A. CECIL & BROS.,
aul d6w Elizabethtown, Ky.

German-English Academy
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
Cor. Second and Gray Sts.
THE reopening of this institution will take place on MONDAY, September 6. Circulars may be obtained from the directors, Messrs. Theo. Schwartz, Jul. v. Borries, C. Hy. Finck, Jul. Winter, and A. Brandeis. Further particulars will be furnished by the undersigned, at the school, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M.
au3 dtf W. N. HAILMAN, A. M., Principal.

URSULINE FEMALE ACADEMY,
SITUATED on the corner of Chestnut and Shelby streets. The building is large, the rooms well ventilated, with a large play-ground, everything fixed so as to afford pleasure and health to the pupils. The first session will begin the first Monday in September and terminate the last of January. The second beginning the 1st of February and terminating the last of June. All the higher and lower branches of the English and German languages and French are taught, as also Drawing, Painting, Sewing, and all kinds of Fancy Work. Vocal and Instrumental Music on Piano and Guitar.
Letters of inquiry to be addressed to Rev. P. LEANDER STREBER, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, or to
au28 dlm MOTHER MARTINA NICKLAS, Sup.

LOUISVILLE
MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Cor. Fifth & Green Sts.
PROFESSORS.
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DONALD MACLEAN, M. D.,
CHARLES W. WRIGHT, M. D.,
JOHN A. OCTERLONY, M. D.,
JOHN GOODMAN, M. D.,
J. DRUMMOND BURCH, M. D.,
S. P. BRECKINRIDGE, M. D.
LECTURERS.
Hon. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
WILLIAM G. REDMAN, D. D. S.,
C. LEWIS DIEHL, D. P.
Demonstrator—W. O. BULLOCK, M. D.
Prosector—THOS. L. McDERMOTT, M. D.
The regular session of the Louisville Medical College will commence on MONDAY, October 4, 1869. The preliminary lectures will commence at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, September 13.
For further particulars apply to
Prof. J. W. BENSON, Dean,
se6 d&TuTh&F Corner Third and Green sts.

University of Louisville!
LAW DEPARTMENT.
TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION
Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D.,
Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK,
Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
Hon. HENRY J. STITES,
Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.
THE Twenty-fourth Session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.
A valuable library is in the school. Students will furnish their own text books.
Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky. jel8 deod&w

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LAW COLLEGE.
THE next session will open on the 13th of September, with an able faculty and a very thorough course of instruction.
Students entering this college will also enjoy the privileges of instruction in any of the other colleges free of charge for the entire year.
For catalogues or other information, address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, or Hon. M. C. JOHNSON, Presiding Officer, Lexington, Ky. jy31 dcodlm&wl

KENTUCKY
SCHOOL of MEDICINE.
THE Seventeenth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, October 4, 1869.
FACULTY:
BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
L. J. FRAZEE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. W. [illegible], M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
CLINTON W. [illegible], M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
WM. BAILEY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN J. O'REILLY, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Children.
W. B. THOMPSON, Esq., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.
GEO. T. COOK, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
J. W. MOORMAN, M. D., Prosector to the Chair of Surgery.
H. C. IRELAND, M. D., Curator of the Museum.
Fees—Matriculation fee, $10. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $30.
No charge for Professors' Tickets.
For further information apply to
L. J. FRAZEE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, 156 Fifth street.
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General Commission Merchant,
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PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $4 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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We are agents for Madame Capreaud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.
CAUTION—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for M. La Croix's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.
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113 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

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NO CHANGE OF CARS—TIME 5 HOURS.
FARE, $3.50!
No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.
Omnibuses Transfer to and from Cincinnati and Covington Free.
Time to Cincinnati 10 Hours Quicker than via Mailboats.
This is the Only Railroad Running 3 Trains Daily to Cincinnati.
Trains Leave. Trains Arrive.
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Trains Nos. 5 and 7 will run daily. No. 6 will start daily except Saturdays. All other trains will run daily except Sundays. Nos. 1 and 3 connect at Eminence with stages for Shelbyville. Fare to Shelbyville, $2 25. For further information, apply at depot, Third and Main, Galt House, Louisville and Willard Hotels.
aul dtf SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.
ON and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows:
[illegible]
TRAIN No. 1 [illegible] and all points Southwest, and at [illegible] for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.
TRAIN No. 3 connects at Humboldt with trains for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southeast. Does not run to Nashville.
TRAIN No. 17 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. No connection from Bowling Green for Humboldt or any point Southwest.
Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 17 through to Nashville.
Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.
Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at [illegible] A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, and Mt. Vernon, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.
Richmond Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 1 P. M., on arrival of train from Louisville.
Bardstown Accommodation train leaves Louisville at [illegible] P. M. This train connects at Samuel's Station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield, and Chaplin.
Trains No. 3 and 17 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.
my1 ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.
PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.
Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:
[illegible] A. M., Chicago Express; 9:30 A. M., New York Express; [illegible] P. M., for all points north, east, and west; [illegible] P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday excepted); [illegible]
Baggage checked through to all principal points.
Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the [illegible] train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.
[illegible]
Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.
May 3, 1869—je18 dtf HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Crab Orchard Springs.
ALL those seeking health, comfort, or pleasure would do well to visit this watering place of the West, which is now open for the reception of visitors, for whose comfort and pleasure every exertion will be made. This favorite place of resort is situated on the Louisville and Knoxville Railroad, with daily trains to and from the watering place, which it is almost [illegible]
GREAT AMERICAN EPSOM,
[illegible]
my18 dtf Crab Orchard Springs, Ky.

Glass Fruit Jars.
[illegible]

German Bank
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Louisville, Ky.,
Southwest Corner Seventh and Main.
[illegible]
CAPITAL [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN [illegible]
[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 136 1-4.

Hon. S. S. Cox and lady arrived from Europe yesterday.

Lord Byron's steward denies the truth of Mrs. Stowe's statement.

Freshets in Washington county, Kansas, have done immense damage, washing away mills, farm-houses and crops.

Albert Morgan, editor of the Boston Sunday Express, has been sued for libel by Moses Briggs, a State Constable.

The drawbridge over the Wabash at Vincennes, which was blown down last winter, has been rebuilt and is now ready for use.

The Baltimore Democratic City Convention nominated yesterday Augustus Albert for Sheriff and Charles P. Kohler for City Surveyor.

George Peabody yesterday gave another $50,000 to the Peabody Institute, in the town named after him. This swells his donation to $500,000.

A man named Albert J. Gould was arrested in Toronto yesterday, on the charge of forging to the amount of $100,000 in Monroe county, N. Y.

The Frothingham habeas corpus case in New York has resulted in the declaration by physicians of his sanity and discharge from the lunatic asylum.

The number of persons present at the Ohio State Fair, at Toledo, yesterday, was estimated at $35,000. The fair is said to be the most successful ever held in the State.

Hiram W. Cady has sued James E. Mumford, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, for spiriting away his wife and having improper relations with her. He asks $30,000 damages.

L. F. Ferrins' paper-mill, in Warner, N. H., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss, $14,000; insured for $10,000. W. Davis & Co.'s saw, shingle, and clapboard mill was also burned. Loss, $40,000; insured for $20,000.

The Iowa and Wisconsin State fairs opened on Tuesday, but, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, the attendance has not been very large. Entries at both fairs are greatly in excess of any former year.

Mrs. Hollis, residing near Brownsville, Tenn., while standing on the platform at Taylor's station on the Louisville and Memphis railroad, yesterday morning, was struck by a car and died in a few minutes.

Pierce Butler, clerk in a stock house in Broad street, New York, has been arrested for receiving the ten one thousand dollar U. S. bonds, recently stolen from Alfred Colville. The supposed thief, Jno. Reilly, is also in custody.

The London Times predicts the Ecumenical Council will not sit longer than three weeks, and will declare the infallibility of the Pope on the proposal of an English prelate. It also believes the recent syllabus of the Pope will be made a law, and the Assumption of the Virgin will be proclaimed.

A fire in Cairo on Tuesday evening destroyed a two-story house, owned by Michael Driscoll, and two one-story houses, owned respectively by Smyth and John Dillon. Mr. Driscoll's loss is $1,000; insured for $700. Loss on the other two about $700 each. Dillon's insured for $150; Smyth's insurance not known.

As an indication of the course of the administration in the Texas campaign, it may be stated that Captain W. A. Saylor, of Galveston, was on Tuesday appointed special agent of the Postoffice Department in that State, in place of Hobbs, removed. Saylor is in favor of Davis for Governor and Hobbs is a partisan of Hamilton.

General Jordan, in command in Cuba, makes an appeal to the people of the United States to send shoes, clothing and medical supplies for the patriot soldiers, and clothing for the patriot women of Cuba. They have men, arms and ammunition plenty, but the above articles are much needed, and can be sent to Francis Darr, No. 58 Broadway, New York.

The Evansville and Cairo packet Phantom exploded her boiler yesterday morning, near New Liberty, Illinois, eleven miles above Paducah. George Nicholson, first clerk, and three others were killed, two missing, and eight wounded. The wounded were brought to Paducah, and kindly cared for by the citizens. The boat is a complete wreck and sunk immediately. The officers were saved, with the exception of Nicholson.

The great billiard match, for $1,000 and the championship of America, between Melvin Foster and John Deery, took place in New York on Tuesday, at the Hippotheatron. The attendance was very large. The game occupied two hours and a quarter. Seventy-one innings were played. On the seventieth inning the game stood: Foster, 1,220; Deery, 1,450; when Deery ran fifty-one points and won the game.

A Richmond dispatch says that, by the provisions of the new constitution, the stay law is abrogated and the Legislature is prohibited from passing any law to stay the collection of debts. This will bring most of the land property in the State under the hammer of the sheriff as soon as the State is reconstructed and the new constitution becomes a law. It will cause much hardship to all who owe heavy debts and have large judgments recorded against them. A large number of the judgments are in favor of Northern creditors against merchants, who, in turn, hold judgments against the farmer.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

End of the Freight Investigations—Action in Regard to the Coming Commercial Convention.

The meeting of the merchants of Louisville was held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday at the time advertised, and was presided over by F. P. Schroeder, Vice President of the Board, the special order of business being the consideration of the report of the investigating committee submitted at the meeting on Monday.

V. P. Armstrong, Esq., moved that the committee be discharged.

Pending the action of the meeting upon Mr. Armstrong's motion, Messrs. Martin, Morris, Tigert, Armstrong, and Robinson engaged in a friendly debate upon the various questions suggested by the report, which carried conviction to the minds of all present that the committee had fully and faithfully performed their duty; that the charges brought against the L. and N. R. R. were not sustained, and that the officers of that road had done all in their power to advance the commercial interests of Louisville.

Mr. Armstrong's motion was then adopted.

On motion of John S. Long, Esq., the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the whole subject, therefore, rests for the present.

At this juncture V. P. Armstrong, Esq., in a few remarks, called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the time for holding the commercial convention is drawing near, and that the Board of Trade should take some measures to make it a success.

Thomas J. Martin, Jr., Esq., was anxious that the Board of Trade should take immediate action, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds and making the convention harmonious, and moved the appointment of a committee of three to act with a committee appointed by the Mayor for the purpose of raising funds.

A. O. Brannin, Esq., regarded the matter as important. The convention is to be held, and its success or failure depended upon the harmonious action of the citizens of Louisville. If it shall be a success the convention would be of immense advantage to Louisville; its failure would entail mortification upon her citizens. He moved, therefore, as a substitute for Mr. Martin's motion, that a meeting of the Board of Trade be called on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Board of Trade rooms, to take into consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient to promote the success of the proposed Commercial Convention; and that the Mayor of the city, the convention committees hitherto appointed, and citizens generally, be invited to attend.

Mr. John S. Long was opposed to any more meetings. He doubted if they promoted harmony or tended to the success of the convention.

The question being upon Mr. Brannin's motion, it was carried, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

I. O. O. F. Fair.

It was our good fortune to again be present, for a few minutes, at this noble charity, last evening, and we were delighted to see a much larger attendance than upon the two preceding nights. The weather seems to have made up its mind to atone for the rain of Tuesday and Tuesday night, by remaining favorable to all such generous movements during the remainder of the week. In a cursory glance around the beautiful Hall, it is impossible to enumerate all the different tables, and the accomplished and beautiful ladies who superintend them. Yet, as it fell to our lot to be entertained at one we cannot refrain from mentioning it and its fair attendants. Table No. 4, presided over by a trio of benignant and motherly dames, to-wit: Mrs. Deally, Mrs. Coggshal and Mrs. Duffy, is the cake table, so called on account of the very large and magnificent array of cakes of all descriptions. The table, although principally devoted to cakes, is adorned with fruits, flowers, cordials, oysters, pickles, dolls, pictures, silver-ware, coffee, &c., &c. At it can be obtained by the hungry and thirsty lunch at all times, and we can assure our readers that, while Table No. 4 is only a prototype of the other seven tables in the culinary department, and each one is presided over by charming young girls, nowhere can they be waited upon with more attention and cheerfulness than by the following members of Mrs. Deally's table corps, viz: Mrs. Rosa Sargent, Miss Amelia Meek, Miss Hettie Gilmore, Miss Lizzie Phillips, Miss Addie Wolford. Therefore we can only say to the readers of this to go and see for yourselves.

The Rink.

The rink was filled with ladies, gentlemen, and children, during the whole of yesterday afternoon. Skating in Louisville will undoubtedly take precedence of all other amusements for a long time to come, for the interest in the subject increases daily, as the healthful benefits to be derived from the exercise become more and more manifest. This is evidenced by the continual increase of the number of learners. Though in a little while the stumbling beginner learns to preserve a graceful equilibrium and passes on to be classed with the gay and flying assemblies of the evening, others take the place in the novice's ring and the number of beginners at the afternoon assemblies is always large. That is the proper time for them, for if learning is misery, the misery has plenty of company. The hall will be open to-night and if the weather is good there will surely be a large assemblage.

The Connection.

We publish this morning a petition to the General Council, prepared by a committee of a recent mass meeting of citizens, and directed to the discussion of the much-vexed railway connection. The committee is backed by a very large portion of the community, and they speak with an earnestness and authority which will be felt by the members of the City Government. The arguments which they set forth in favor of the Ohio river route have already appeared in the editorial columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL. Though not conclusive, they are very strong, and carry with them the wishes of perhaps a majority of voters. Moreover, they have not been answered by the railroads in a manner that is so luminous as to be convincing.

A Foundling Found Dead.

About one o'clock Tuesday morning a white male child was left on the front door-step of a house occupied by a negro woman on West street, between Walnut and Madison. She was just going to bed when the noise of a crying child attracted her attention to the outside of the door. After much hesitation and no little fright, she opened the door and found the baby, with a sugar-teat stuck fast in its throat and almost dead from strangulation. It died a few minutes afterward.

Center College.

This institution was opened on Monday last, 13th inst., under circumstances which betoken in its behalf a new career of usefulness and prosperity, and its friends may reasonably hope that the discouragements of the past are passing away. The number of students in attendance is already largely in excess of that of last year. The new college building has been let out and the work upon it will be commenced immediately.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Lesson of the Late Humboldt Centenary.

The question of a public library has again been raised. The enterprise was successfully launched on Tuesday at Cedar Hill Park, and the public may prepare themselves to be called upon to give money to carry the object into operation. We all know that this is not the first effort that has been made to obtain for ourselves an institution of the kind proposed. Similar efforts have been made before, and quite recently, but they have all ended in failure. But the result of such attempts in the past have not discouraged the friends of the library enterprise. To their credit be it said they have returned to the object with a zeal not common to a losing cause. It is plain to be seen that there are some men among us who are determined to give the community no peace until the community gives them and itself a library. The present undertaking may share the fate of its predecessors in the same line, but even then some good will be done; the cause will gain a few more friends, and thus the field will be that much better prepared for the next attempt, for we may be sure the object will never be permanently abandoned, and if the present effort fails another one is inevitable. For our part, we are firmly convinced that this city is sure to see the day when a fine library shall flourish among its institutions. It may not be in this century nor the next, but it will be before the millenium, though the rest of mankind may find it necessary to defer that event until the rich and beautiful Falls City has sufficiently advanced itself to participate in that most glorious of festivals. Until we have a library we shall not be prepared for the millenium; therefore, either we shall one day have a library or there will be no millenium. Hence it is we are hopeful concerning the library enterprise, and have only words of encouragement and cheer for those public-spirited gentlemen who have once more thrust their favorite project before the general mind. They deserve to succeed whether they do or not, and if they fail, let them console themselves with the thought that this people are not yet ripe for such blessings as it is proposed to induce them to create. It would astonish a citizen of almost any other city in the world to be told that, to advocate a public library in Louisville, is to be so far ahead of one's time as not to be listened to with patience, that there exists here as yet no strong public sentiment in favor of the subject, and that in a population of 100,000 people, professedly christian and enlightened, $100,000, nor the quarter of it, could be raised to build a lecture hall and reading room, and buy books for the public use. Yet, such, without much exaggeration, is the condition of our city. While every other considerate community in the land has its reading room and its collection of books, either good, bad or indifferent, we are actually so bad off here that whenever one has occasion to consult a book, magazine, or even newspaper, he is forced either to buy, borrow or go without. We need not enlarge on the effects which this state of things has upon our habits; how it checks rather than stimulates a love and pursuit of knowledge in the individual case; and how, in consequence of the want of such a place of resort as an attractive reading room, and the opportunity of hearing frequent lectures, hundreds of young men are driven into bad company, and to frequent entertainments of questionable moral character. This is a text that preaches its own sermon to all who choose to give it heed. It is moreover a very excellent subject for pulpit exhortation, and it surprises us that our preachers have so little to say about it.

Though we have no doubt there will be a public library in this city one of these days, still we confess to a desire that the thing may be obtained in our own day. We are therefore in full sympathy with those gentlemen, or rather the meeting, which recently at Cedar Hill Park, resolved to make immediately another effort for a library. We hope and pray they may succeed. We beseech our citizens to spare their city the humiliation and disgrace of another failure of this most laudable of objects. And here for the present we leave the subject.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Mayor Bunce Calls a Meeting to Take Action in the Matter.

The time for the meeting of the great Commercial Convention in this city is less than a month distant. In view of this fact, the citizens should be exerting themselves to provide for a proper reception to the delegates who will come from all parts of the North, the South, the East, the West. The Board of Trade, at its meeting yesterday, appointed a committee to raise funds for the purpose, and, as will be seen from the following notice of the Mayor, a number of prominent citizens are called together to consider the subject. It is important that they respond with their presence:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15, 1869.

Whereas, a large meeting, composed of the principal business men of the city, passed, on the 2d of June last, this resolution: "That we will extend the hospitality of Louisville to the strangers who may come among us to aid in the good work, and that nothing shall be left undone to impress them with a heartfelt, cordial Kentucky welcome," I deem it my duty to urge prompt action.

In order to carry out the spirit of that resolution, I request that the following named gentlemen will meet at my office on Friday afternoon at three and a half o'clock, for consultation and action:

James M. Duncan,
S. Bloom,
F. Rheinhar,
B. F. Avery,
J. L. Smyser,
Theodore Schwartz,
Charles Tilden,
John H. Zanone,
G. D. Marshall,
Alfred Pope,
T. J. Martin, Jr.,
Stephen Chipley,
R. A. Robinson,
Julius Dorn,
Pat. Bannon,
J. W. Aain,
J. H. Detchen,
Robert Atwood,
A. F. Coldeway,
F. P. Schmitt,
Thos. L. Jefferson,
Geo. W. Caruth,
Chas. D. Jacob,
M. Wood Ferguson.

JOS. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

A Happy Darkey.

A quaint and curious character in the person of a negro attracted some attention and created much amusement on Jefferson street in front of the Court-house yesterday morning. He came out of Sixth street whistling, in locomotive pitch, a lively old plantation break-down. He was dressed or rather ragged in copperas breeches, with one cotton suspender, a tow-linen shirt, an old soldier cape—a kind of sun-burned green—dangling from one shoulder, and all topped off with a rusty and badly used-up but yet lofty beaver, which had evidently seen service in the house as well as in the cabin. Across his shoulder was swung a coffee-sack, both ends of which were filled with something not self-evident to the spectators. He was about fifty years of age, but, with his broad grin and frolicking appearance, would be taken for no more than thirty.

His enormous whistle attracted attention far and wide, and a gentleman of a merry mood ventured to accost the rollicking, jolly being with,

"Hello, old fellow, you can beat them all whistling, can't you?"

"No, sah; plenty niggers beat me; ev'ybody beat me."

"Can they? Well, what have you in that sack over your shoulder?"

"Backer in one end, beef in tother; backer for me and beef for Bowser."

"Why, who's Bowser?"

"Bowser's my dog."

"Where have you come from?"

"Where've I come from? Lord! I's been 'ere in dis 'ere town for de last forty-nine years. I spec I was 'ere fo' you was born."

And he passed on. His name did not transpire, but if he was not some *incognito* anomaly he deserves to be classed among the quaint old curiosities of the town.

A Trial of New Hose.

The Fire Department is on the eve of purchasing a new out-fit of hose and recently received a sample from the Boston Hose Manufacturing Company. In order to try it the Gillis No. 2, turned out yesterday afternoon and steamed up Fifth and Green. The sample consisted of a hundred feet of rubber hose, in two sections. They were first tested together and one hundred and sixty pounds pressure was applied when the gum pipe, not a part of the sample, burst. This test was sufficient to prove a great superiority of the rubber over the leather hose now in use, but in order to put it to a still harder trial, if possible, the second section was taken off and the first left to bear the blunt alone. The pressure went up to one hundred and sixty again when the butt blew off taking the nozzle with it but leaving the hose, which was being tested, unhurt. It seems, then, that the new rubber hose is able to bear all the pressure that can be applied, without danger to some other part of the apparatus. The usual pressure on the leather hose is seventy or eighty pounds. There is very little difference in weight between the two materials, and the rubber seems to be decidedly the best in all respects.

The Opera House.

The weather last night was far more favorable for a better house than the night before. Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh are just now playing a succession of sensational plays adopted principally from the French, which are exciting enough to satisfy the most exacting of the lovers of that style of theatricals. They will appear during the week in some of the latest American plays in which they have been quite successful elsewhere. Among them is the "Lottery of Life," by John Brougham, the popular actor and dramatist which is fully equal to any of his previous plays in its sparkling dialogue and interesting plot.

Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh are well supported by the new stock company, and the plays they have appeared in so far have been well put upon the stage and gone off well. The marked improvement in the music at this theater is an agreeable change. The selections played have been new, and well arranged, besides, a good orchestra in any theater adds much more to the attractions of the place than is generally supposed.

Kentucky School of Medicine.

The introductory lecture to the preliminary course was delivered on yesterday by Prof. Ireland; subject, "Some of the causes of diseases peculiar to females." Quite a large audience, composed of doctors and medical students, were present. The Professor handled the subject in his usually felicitous style, giving the students a foretaste of what they may expect from him during the regular course.

We are gratified to learn that the prospect of a large class this winter is flattering. The register shows double the number of matriculates that were claimed last year on the opening day, and the extensive correspondence of the Dean induces the belief that the class will be much larger this year than during any previous session.

To-morrow at half past ten o'clock Prof. Cook will lecture upon Surgery, and will present cases for clinical study.

Medical students and the profession are invited to attend.

A Mixed Matter.

Mary Oldham yesterday sued out a peace warrant against Liza Sanders and had her arraigned before Justice Clement for attempting an assault and battery. It seems that there was a man (negro of course) in the case. This man Mary claimed as her husband but Liza tried to get him, Mary got mad and threatened to whip Liza, when Liza threatened to whip Mary, whereupon Mary got out the peace warrant. They had a big quarrel over the man in the magistrate's office, who was present and seemed to acknowledge somewhat the justice of Mary's claim, though he recognized the belligerency of Liza. A cross warrant was sued before the parties left, and when the bond-giving transpired the man went his possessions on Mary, his ostensible wife, and left with Liza.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

OVER three thousand people at the fair yesterday.

COL. JOHN H. FRENCH, of McMinnville, Tenn., is at the Louisville.

A WHOLESALE dealer yesterday sold ten thousand dollars' worth of boots and shoes.

THE street cars get in the way of the fire engines, or *vice versa*, we don't know which.

SAM. MCKEE is posted for speeches in Ohio during the Gubernatorial canvass now in progress there.

TWENTY-ONE hundred and ninety-one years ago to-day our distinguished friend Demosthenes died by poison.

IT is rumored that the Postoffice imbroglio has taken several of the most prominent aspirants to Washington.

CHALON ELLIOT, a negro, was in the First-street station last night for attempting to pass a five-dollar counterfeit.

JUDGE BALLARD is expected home on the 27th inst. He has been summering at Crescent Springs, Pennsylvania.

ONE of the largest dry goods houses of New Albany is pulling up stumps, preparatory to establishing itself in Louisville.

WM. ARTERBURN and M. J. SMITH were arrested about nine o'clock last night for stealing a horse from a man named Wisemann, in Germantown.

HON. J. B. HAYDEN, of Hardin, Colonel A. H. Field, of Bullitt, and Captain Robert Breckinridge were among the late arrivals at the Louisville Hotel.

YESTERDAY was the Day of Atonement, observed among the Jews by fasting and prayer and solemn ceremonies at the Synagogues and Temples.

ABOUT midnight a shot was heard in O'Neil's Alley. Its cause was unknown, for no one dared to penetrate the darkness of that fated place to discover.

THE Supervising Architect of the Revenue Department is to visit Louisville soon. All the public buildings of the Department are subject to inspection by him.

ANY one having a copy of the first edition of Filson's History of Kentucky, which he is willing either to sell or lend, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

DETECTIVE HOGLAN of the Revenue Department, who belongs to the Kentucky District, left yesterday for Washington. Are there any frauds hereabouts?

THERE was a lively little scrimmage in front of the United States Hotel about 12 o'clock last night about a bill for hack-hire. Both sides lost heavily. No arrests.

A FIRE in the cellar of the drug house of R. Wilder & Co. yesterday morning was extinguished with a few bucketsful of water before the engines arrived. Damage slight.

PROF. GAILLARD will deliver the fourth lecture of the preliminary course at the Louisville Medical College, corner Fifth and Green streets, at 11 o'clock this morning.

HON. B. J. CLAY, of Bourbon, Colonel J. W. Tate, of Frankfort, and and Captain E. A. Graves, of Mason, have registered at the Galt House within the last day or two.

ON account of his misfortune by the recent fire at Midway, Mr. W. Thorpe Arnold is compelled to withdraw as a candidate for Door-keeper of the House of Representatives.

THE barn of Stacey Applegate, sixteen miles below the city, on the Ohio river, together with 100 tons of hay, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss $3,000; partially insured.

BAILEY'S circus and menagerie opens in this city next Wednesday. The departments are separate, with but one price of admission. This is the show that has the rhinoceros.

A MONSTER petition will be presented to the General Council to-night from citizens, asking for the river route, the removal of the track from Jefferson street and a change of gauge.

THE prediction made some time ago that Louisville would have a heavier trade this season than ever before, is likely to be fulfilled. The city just now is swarming with country merchants.

THANKS to the ladies who deal the delicacies from tables No. 1, 4, 8, and the ice-cream saloon, at the Odd Fellows Fair, for a lunch sent to the COURIER-JOURNAL about "hungry time" last night.

THERE are some indications of a Cuban expedition hereabouts. Messrs. Janney & Perry a few days since sold every India rubber blanket in their establishment to go to Cuba, and still more wanted.

DR. BRADY has not procured an owner for the pocket-book he found a few days ago. He has experienced forty applications but none of them can describe the peculiarities of the contents of the book.

THE Virginia papers speak in high terms of the merchants of Louisville for their munificence in subscribing seventy thousand dollars toward entertaining the delegates to the great commercial convention to be held here in October.

ANOTHER railroad bridge over the Ohio is talked of. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad company is willing, it is said, to take two-thirds of the stock if the same shall be necessary to insure the success of the enterprise.

PROF. MUELLER, of this city, is at present on a visit to Boston and New York, gathering a stock of novelties for the approaching gay season. He will create a sensation in fashionable circles when he returns and opens his dancing academy.

A CITIZEN of Louisville complains that although the price of flour has fallen one half, the loaves of bread continue the same old size all over town. He thinks it one of the curious facts in political economy which have never been sufficiently explained.

AMONG the editors in the city yesterday were Mr. J. J. Miller, of the Lexington Farmers' Home Journal, and Captain Bell, of the Elizabethtown News, who were at the Galt House, and Major Thomas Fogle, of the Lebanon Clarion, at the National.

THE shipments of the Louisville and Nashville railroad were heavier yesterday than on any other day since the road was built. The shipments embraced every variety of merchandise, a large quantity of which was shipped to the southwest by way of Memphis.

THE ladies now pretty generally wear, in connection with the chignon, hair falling almost to the waist. It don't tumble over the top of the big bundle, but seemingly grows from under it. It comes nearest to the simple and admirable style of the "flowing," which of all is the prettiest.

YESTERDAY was as fine a day for the Fair as heart heart could have wished. Let us hope that this thoroughly unobjectionable weather has been brought on in sufficient quantities to last us all the week. The fair will not attend the Fair unless the weather is fair, even if they can go for half fare.

KATE KEIGER flourished a club over the head of Eliza Carter yesterday, and threatened to crush in her skull. Fearing she might keep her threats, Eliza had Kate taken before Justice Connell on a warrant, and the latter was held to bail in $50 for three months. They were jealous of each other, and jealousy led to the quarrel.

SHERIFF MARTIN started for Frankfort yesterday with the following convicts: Henry Jackson, negro, killing Bernard Olges, ten years; Albert Graves, negro, three years; Emert Stegg, theft, one year; Thomas Dowdle, robbery, nine years; Mike Maley, theft, one year; Thomas Smith, theft, one year; and Mike Brady, same time, same offense.

COL. CHAS. D. PENNEBAKER, Kentucky State Agent at Washington, has arrived here, with a view to the recuperation of his health by a few weeks visit to his "old Kentucky home." He is still rather feeble from his recent serious illness, but we are glad to know is steadily and surely gaining health and strength. He will be warmly greeted by his many friends.

THERE is a very general desire on the part of our citizens to see a match game of base ball between the Kentucky and Eagle Clubs at the Fair Grounds during the week, and we see no good reason why this wish should not be gratified. Let the two clubs adjust any little unpleasantness that may exist between them and at once arrange for a game.

SOME time yesterday a certain party, while prosecuting a vigorous search for a rat's nest in front of Shradell's coffee-house, on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, turned up a brick and there found the nest, and in it the sum of $150 in greenbacks. The authorities are apprehensive that all the brick pavements in that neighborhood will be torn up before to-morrow night.

T. L. CONNOR, who for a number of years past haunted the theater at this place, has been in Missouri lately, and elicited the following from the St. Joseph Union: "An actor, T. L. Connor, who came here a few days since with a big flourish as manager of the California Dramatic Troupe, ran in debt at this office and eloped. Although under no legal obligation, Charlotte Crampton, who was a member of the troupe, assumed the debt and paid it. Newspaper men should spot Connor. He left here with money in his pocket. Had he come to us as a gentleman should, and acknowledged the debt and his inability to pay, we should have sympathized with him and said nothing."

THE RAILROAD CONNECTION.

What the Citizens of East Jefferson Street Say in Regard to it.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 15, 1869.

To the Mayor and General Council:

GENTLEMEN: The memorial recently presented by the committee of twenty-five, now numbering one hundred persons, representing the property holders on East Jefferson street, to President Dudley and the Board of Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, which elicited but a feeble reply to said committee, and in consequence of a refusal to abate the general nuisance, which is continued daily, by blockading the streets, and as said Company has thereby forfeited its conditional right to use said street, we desire to call your attention to the fact that said Railroad Company only received from the Mayor and General Council a conditional grant to use Jefferson street in common with other citizens, which condition reads as follows:

"And provided, also, that the grant shall not be construed to authorize the creating of any nuisance within the city limits, which said Company may not (by the Mayor and Council) be required to abate."

J. F. BULLITT,
City Attorney.

Again, Mr. Bullitt might have informed your honorable body that the aforesaid conditional grant was only given to come down to their depot, but gave no right to go beyond it. By what right, therefore, do said company occupy Jefferson street between Brook and First streets? Conquest or trespass?

Again, the city charter says that the Mayor and Council shall have full power and authority to cause all streets and alleys to be cleared of all obstructions by the infliction of suitable fines and penalties. Their oath, from which no earthly power can absolve them, requires them to do so.

Nuisance is a generic term, and in the class of equitable jurisdiction is defined as follows:

1. A public nuisance annoys the whole community.
2. A common nuisance annoys all transient persons.
3. A private nuisance may be committed by doing, by not doing, or by permitting.
4. An injurious trespass is a species of nuisance, if permanent or continually recurring, so as to impair the just and comfortable enjoyment of the property in future.
5. A purpresture is an encroachment in the highways, or in the common streets of a city, by endeavoring to make private that which ought to be public.

The Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company is daily making private that part of Jefferson street lying between Brook and Preston streets. Said company is permanently and continually impairing the just and comfortable enjoyment of the property on East Jefferson street, and no man dare swear to the contrary, as this is not a sanitary nuisance about which doctors may disagree.

The following are some of the objections to the southern or Oak street route:

1. The citizens owning property on that line with a few exceptions, as we are informed, are opposed to the location of the Cincinnati railroad on their ground; therefore said company, we presume, would be compelled to fight and pay for every inch of ground on that route, which would be attended with no little trouble and cost.

2. The Council would certainly reserve the right to require the Cincinnati railroad company to abate any and all nuisances or obstructions of streets caused by said company by the removal of their railroad track when the interest of the masses required it.

3. In a few years that route will be in the center of the city, at which time, if the Mayor and Councilmen refuse to discharge their sworn duty, the insulted and misruled citizens will peaceably or by force cause the Cincinnati Railroad Company to remove their track. Let no person plead in its behalf the misrule of other cities. We should profit by their folly and avoid similar corrupt influences.

4. All of the Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and German cemeteries lie beyond the southern route. All of the funeral processions, therefore, including all religious denominations and all brotherly orders, viz: Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, &c., would be compelled to cross the railroad track in going to and from their respective burying grounds. Consequently they would be grossly insulted by the locomotives and trains, similar to what has so repeatedly occurred on Jefferson street, by causing delays, frightening carriage horses and not unfrequently endangering the lives of the mourners and their friends, followed by general consternation, disorder, confusion and bitter murmurs against the railroad company. Such social barbarism has never occurred among the savage Indians of America. They have a higher moral standard. They bury their dead without molestation. It is remarkable that among people in a low stage of civilization, who have no laws or law courts, but public opinion freely expressed, each man scrupulously respects the rights of his fellow, and any infraction of those rights rarely takes place.

But in a country which boasts of its rapid increase in wealth, of its enormous commerce and gigantic manufactures, of its mechanical skill and scientific knowledge, of its high civilization and pure Christianity, we cannot bury our dead without heinous molestation. Moreover, there is an awful responsibility resting on this company for the nine or ten children they have maimed or killed by their locomotives. Hence the deep and earnest interest expressed in a petition presented to the Councilmen by the property-holders, merchants and good citizens, who scrupulously respect the rights of others and honestly desire the steady growth and prosperity of our city.

This is not a negative subject; on the contrary, it affects the pockets of each and every citizen. Consequently, said petition, or, more properly, official record, instructing our city representatives, was read by each person previous to signing it, which certainly was the most prudent and reliable manner of obtaining the definite wishes of our people upon this subject. Hence no lover of truth, or person who respects the rights of his fellow-men can impugn this record so maturely and carefully made by our most intelligent citizens. Surely the Council will not expect to disregard this instruction with impunity.

It will be remembered that the city built the Louisville and Frankfort railroad. The money was raised by oppressive taxation. Many persons were compelled to sell their claims to raise money to pay the balance of this railroad tax, which was absorbed by capitalists, who now curse our citizens with this iron viper. Hence the various able articles written by different persons upon the railroad connection which has been so frequently, so elaborately and perspicuously discussed in the COURIER-JOURNAL, thus fully and freely enlightening the citizens upon the all-important subject of judiciously locating the proposed railroad connection, so as to effectually, now and in all future time, serve our rapidly growing commerce.

The following are some reasons in favor of the Ohio river route:

1. The citizens living on the line of this route are generally in favor of it.

2. This route will abate two nuisances, viz: One on Jefferson street, and a sanitary nuisance on Beargrass Creek, by filling the cesspools and ponds which annually receive the offal, garbage, &c., from slaughter-houses, glue, soap and candle factories, tanneries, gas works, &c.; which develop animal and vegetable poisons and a noisome stench that floats in the air and is driven by the winds over a large portion of our city, thereby greatly damaging and injuring the health of the citizens.

3. By elevating the ground above high water along the Southern borders it would greatly improve the wharf and property fronting on the river.

4. This will accommodate all of the present and growing demands of commerce.

5. By paying half of the expense of filling the old bed of Beargrass Creek, donating the ground for depot purposes, will make this route cost but a trifle more than the Oak-street route.

6. The contemplated air-line from St. Louis would be a natural feeder to the railroad on this route.

7. If the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad company select this route, the Ohio and Mississippi railroad will gladly accept of it.

8. This route will do less harm and more good to the citizens and the city than any other proposed location.

9. This route would improve the city and private property along Beargrass creek and Water street; manufacturing and business houses of all kinds would take the place of the ragged front on Water street; it would encourage factories, &c., on the canal, facilitate the river and railroad interest, and benefit the city and citizens generally.

Peter Reuter,
G. G. Ehrman,
Jacob Finck,
Martin Pfeiffer,
Wm. Bohrman,
T. Housah,
George Hill,
Adolph Kraft,
Phillip Finck,
Frank Bundshu,
H. Wernet,
Dr. T. D. Elliott,
Frank Schoenlaub,
C. Spics,
J. Steller,
G. F. Barth,
G. H. Otto,
T. B. Lout,
C. Rueff,
John Fiest,
Wm. Seauft,
Philip Barth,
Christain Mayfloor,
H. J. Hulsee,

J. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.
CHAS. SCHUFF, Secretary.

WHISKY.

A Matter of Interest to the Distillers of Kentucky.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 14, 1869.

Several gentlemen, representing some of the largest distilleries in Fayette and adjoining counties of this district, have made a proposition to me in connection with which the interests of all the distillers in Kentucky are so closely identified, that I take the liberty to ask the use of your columns as the speediest and most efficacious mode of calling their attention to it. Those who are most extensively engaged in the manufacture of spirits in this part of Kentucky realize the necessity of co-operating together, with a view to having their interests represented by an agent, to be located in the city of Washington, hoping thereby to promote their interests as manufacturers, by having them put at all times in a proper light before those who make and execute the laws of our country. The interest at stake is one of vast importance, not only to our State, but to the whole nation. In this district alone the production of spirits for the past twelve months has been in the neighborhood of four millions of gallons. The Government will derive from this a revenue of not far from two and one-half millions of dollars. Those who manufactured this spirit paid our farmers for the grain of which it was made about eight hundred thousand dollars, besides giving employment to a large number of hands, and a heavy amount of capital. The value of this spirit when withdrawn from bond added to the value of the distilleries will exceed ten millions of dollars. Yet this vast interest is working at cross purpose, without organization, and without a recognized head. It is proposed by establishing an agency at Washington to remove this difficulty, and thereby benefit all who are engaged in the business. Those who are moving in the matter desire to engage the services of a lawyer, having a thorough practical knowledge of their wants, who is not a bigoted partisan, but at the same time one whose political views are in entire harmony with those of the gentlemen who now control the administration of the government, and whose sole duty it shall be to attend to the business of the Kentucky distillers before the Congressional Committees and in the Departments at Washington. It is not contemplated by this to organize any ring for corrupt or illegal purposes, but to have a head in which all statistics and information affecting this important class of Kentucky manufacturers can be generalized from time to time, and in concise form communicated to the Congressional committees and Treasury Department, with a view of protecting, as far as possible, the manufacturers from such action as will prejudice or lessen their production, and thus diminish the revenue derived from this source; and where any legitimate claim a distiller has against the Government can be properly prepared and prosecuted without any extra charge therefor, and any available information affecting their business promptly forwarded. Since the establishment of a Department of Internal Revenue in this country, it has never been under such honest and competent management as now, and the Commissioner has no desire, as some seem to suppose, to kill or cripple the goose that is laying so many golden eggs for him in Kentucky. Common sense should teach all that the public interest requires him to favor the greatest possible production of spirits, consistent with the collection of the greatest amount of revenue. The interests of all honest distillers and of the Government are identical in this regard, and are to be best reached by a proper presentation and hearing of both sides of every conflicting question. It has been proposed to me to accept the position, and to discharge the duties above indicated. The distillers in Kentucky, as a class, are as honest, as intelligent, and enterprising as any class of manufacturers, merchants, or farmers in the United States. They have great sums at stake, requiring active representation at the national capital. The plan by which they propose to effect it is strictly business-like, legitimate, and honorable. It will bring me into intimate business relations with a large number of enterprising men, and bids fair to be reasonably remunerative. I have no hesitancy in accepting this important trust, to be discharged with all the energy and ability I can command, if gentlemen of other districts in this State, who are engaged in the manufacture of spirits, will co-operate to such a degree as to insure something like efficiency to my labors. I therefore request all of them who are willing to do this, to communicate with me here, when they will be further advised as to details.

For the information of those to whom I am a stranger, I append hereto a copy of a letter written by Hon. James B. Beck, Representative in Congress from this District, to John L. Cassell, Esq., of the firm of Dedman & Cassell, Midway, Ky. It is the opinion of a highly competent and practical gentleman, who has had more facilities to know the needs of our distillers than any one in Kentucky. Yours, respectfully,

WM. BROWN.

[Copy.]

LEXINGTON, KY., August 26, 1869.

John L. Cassell, Esq.:

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 19th inst., asking my opinion as to the propriety of the distillers of Kentucky keeping an agent in Washington to attend to and represent their interests before Congress and the Departments, the kind of man you need, his compensation, &c., I can only say generally, that I regard it as all-important that you should have an active and efficient agent there. It is utterly impossible for members of Congress, no matter how anxious they may be to do so, to attend to all the matters in which the distillers of Kentucky are interested. It will be of great service to us to learn from your accredited agent what you need, and his work before the departments will be all he can do, I don't care how energetic he is. I need hardly say to you that your agent must be a man of intelligence, known integrity, and good position in order to be of any real service to you. You suggest William Brown, Esq., formerly of Nicholasville, now of this city. I do not know a better man. Indeed, he combines the elements I deem essential—ability, industry, purity of character, and high social position. His political associations, too, would give him great advantages. I do not know and will not undertake to say what you ought to pay your agent. This I will say, that no man can afford to do it and do you justice without a liberal compensation. He has to know, associate with, be polite to, and perhaps even entertain numbers of gentlemen in high position, in order to be their social equal and get their ear and friendly aid; and I assure you that cannot be done in Washington without expense. However, you, and those with whom you will act in this matter, fully understand all that. I merely repeat that I would regard it as money well spent for the Kentucky distillers to keep a first rate man as their agent in Washington.

Yours truly, J. B. BECK.

A Good Suggestion.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Why is it our mechanics cannot get up an exhibition of their skill, to be shown to those who may be in attendance at the convention in October. We certainly have genius enough to make an exhibition of this kind interesting, and it may be profitable. Other places have availed themselves of the opportunity of large gatherings to show, not only their mechanical skill, but their goods, wares and merchandise to the best advantage, and why should not our mechanics, if no others, put forth their efforts to show what they can do? [illegible]

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Sept. 15.

No Police Court yesterday.

The receipts of the Harrison county fair were $1,930.

Ex-Congressman Cravens, of Washington county, was in town yesterday.

Three bridal parties and about a dozen babies arrived on the Chicago train last evening.

The firm of George M. Dotson, on Pearl street, it is said, will move to Louisville this week.

In Harrison, Floyd, Clark, and Washington counties the chickens are dying of the cholera.

About thirty-five whisky distillers have taken out license in this, the Second Congressional District.

It is estimated by a fruit-grower that fifteen thousand bushels of peaches have been raised on the knobs this year.

Mrs. Elvira Howk, aged seventy-five years, mother of ex-Senator George V. Howk, died at Mr. Howk's residence, in this city, yesterday afternoon.

The New Albany Edge Tool Works has sent twenty-three specimens of its own manufacture of edge tools to the Kentucky State fair, now being held near Louisville.

The following board of officers for the Church Extension Society for Indiana Conference was appointed by the conference Monday, on the recommendation of the presiding elders: President, John B. Ford; Vice President, W. McK. Hester; Recording Secretary, J. F. Lindley; Corresponding Secretary, H. R. Naylor; Treasurer, Peter R. Stoy; Managers, W. C. DePauw, J. D. Rodgers, James Pierce.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 15.

The New Albany Presbytery convenes in Charlestown at 7 P. M. to-day.

A county temperance convention is to be held in Charlestown on the 30th inst.

The township library has been moved to Curran's drug store, under the Y. M. C. A rooms.

Emanuel Davis, one of the workmen at the bridge, had his foot crushed yesterday by a log rolling on it.

We are requested to call the attention of the officials to the fact that some grocers are in the habit of keeping open on Sunday.

In the Government warehouses on the river bank below Graham street, among the large amount of Government stores there are 365,000 pair of brogans.

The writer picked up a lady's breast pin yesterday, which the owner can have by calling at McGonnigal's postoffice news stand and describing the same.

L. L. Rice, formerly President of the Underground railway, was at the prison yesterday on business connected with the freedom of one of the convicts.

In consequence of the inclement weather of Tuesday night, the concert for the benefit of the Enon Baptist Church was postponed until to-morrow (Thursday) night.

Parties who arrived from Charlestown last evening report that plenty of whisky was sold there yesterday and many fights were the consequence. None, however, serious.

Numbers of the workmen at the bridge are quitting their labors at that place on account of the increased peril caused by the rise in the river. The Bridge Company is consequently in need of help.

The game that was to have been played between the Trotters and Excelsiors, Wednesday, Sept., 15th, did not come off. The Excelsiors failing to put in their appearance at the hour, 3 o'clock, the trotters claimed the game and left the grounds.

Williams Prather, late County Treasurer, has bought a block of lots in Charlestown, formerly occupied by the Franklin Hotel. A stock company is being organized for the purpose of erecting a fine block of buildings thereon, the first story of which will be used as business houses, the second as a town hall and the third story for Masonic and Odd Fellows hall.

The Common Pleas Court, which has been in session at Charlestown since Monday, will adjourn at 12 o'clock to-day. H. Jones, G. Howard, John F. Read and S. S. Johnson returned from that place last evening. From them we have the following decisions rendered by Judge Jewett: Maria Wacker vs. John R. Armstrong, for plaintiff $15; Rosenthal and wife vs. Sheriff et al., for defendant; Victor Sterling vs. Sheriff, replevin, for defendant.

The New Albany Ledger of last evening has the following relating to the attempted rape mentioned in Sunday's issue: Henry Milburn Dow, the fifteen year old boy, who was arrested last week in Carr township, Clark county, charged with committing an assault and battery with intent to rape a Miss Eliot, had a preliminary examination before Justice Ward, of that township, yesterday. The evidence in the case fully established the fact that there was nothing in the charge. Young Dow made an insulting proposal to Miss E., whereupon she went for him with a bucket, and in defending himself, the youngster is said to have choked her. The girl is described as large enough to have whipped Dow easily, and she doubtless did give him a good thrashing, as he deserved. The magistrate discharged him.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.

John Morrison, Nat. Napier and Ben. Napier stealing a cable chain from the Bridge Company; dismissed.

Thos. Howard, stealing rope from the Bridge Company worth $100; held in $200 to answer.

James Johnson was arraigned on a peace warrant sued out by Maggie Shields. The case was dismissed at defendant's cost.

James Shields, peace warrant by Caroline Shields; dismissed.

Several cases of drunk and disorderly were disposed of as follows: John Woods, discharged; Sam. Dugan and Wm. Gray, Jr., fined $5 each; Louis Murago, discharged; Pail. Fisher, discharged.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 17 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:30 P. M.
7.55 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:00 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	No. 13 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A. M.
JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.		
3:30 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 A. M.
10:20 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express (Daily except Saturday.)	6:30 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	12:30 P. M.
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, AND LEXINGTON SHORT LINE.		
9:30 A. M.	No. 5, Cincinnati Express.	11:45 A. M.
3:55 P. M.	No. 7, Cincinnati Express.	10:40 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	No. 9, Cincinnati Express.	4:55 A. M.
5:30 A. M.	No. 1, Lexington Express.	10:40 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 3, Lexington Express.	6:35 P. M.
5:05 P. M.	No. 13, Lagrange Accom.	8:10 A. M.

Trains Nos. 2 and 7 will run daily. No. 9 will start daily except Saturdays. All other trains will start daily except Sundays.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.		
9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The New Orleans express train brought fifty-three through passengers yesterday.

A patent has been awarded to Mr. R. W. Baylor, of Norfolk, for an improved railway car coupling.

The commission for examining the Pacific railroad, organized at Sacramento on the 8th, Gen. Thomas Walbridge, President, arrived at Promontory yesterday.

About the 1st of January the new rail road bridge over the Tennessee river will be finished, and Florence, Ala., be in communication with the balance of the world.

The revenue of the Louisville and Nashville railroad from freight during the month of August amounted to $83,808 55, and increase of $18,904 10 over the corresponding month of last year.

Mr. Joseph, the coolie agent at Charleston, South Carolina, has received orders to supply nine thousand laborers at once. One thousand, it is said, will be employed upon the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad.

On Saturday and Monday the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad carried 1,528 passengers east and 1,768 west. Passengers carried to the fair from this city on Monday are not included in the above figures.

The Nashville Banner says: "A letter was received here yesterday from Col. Paramore, who is now in New York, to the effect that advantageous arrangements have been made to purchase iron sufficient to lay the track of the Tennessee and Pacific road as far as Lebanon."

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has appointed the following named persons as Directors of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, on the part of the State: H. M. Aiken, Thomas H. Peathe, T. O'Connor, S. D. Reynold, George Brown, Alexander Rhea, John King, D. M. Nelson and J. Callaway.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says: "The managers of the principal railway lines met at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day to consider the advance in freight tariff and provide for maintaining it. It is expected the advance will take place immediately, but the matter will not be adjusted for several days."

As the Southward bound passenger train from Mt. Vernon, on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was passing through Adams' cut yesterday morning, the engineer discovered a fence-rail lying across the track. The train was running cautiously for the reason that there is a sharp curve in the cut and it was raining hard at the time and the engineer was enabled to check up before reaching the obstruction. A freight train had passed about ¾ of an hour before, and the rail had recently been placed there by some fiend who desired to destroy human life. Hanging would be mild punishment for such a wretch.

Pasturing Meadows.

It is a bad thing for all meadows to feed them after mowing, except that rare class where the vegetation is too rank to make good hay. If a field cuts four tons of hay to the acre, feeding a few days might not harm it. But for ordinary mowing land cutting only half as much, grazing cannot fail to reduce the next year's crop, and to shorten the period during which the land can be kept in grass. We noticed this summer in an old meadow the great difference in the yield of hay inside of an old stock-yard, and upon the adjoining land. The circle where the fence had stood was very distinctly marked by the ranker growth of grass. Outside, there has been grazing all through the fall. Inside, the fence had protected the grass. Though outside had the droppings of the cattle, yet the yield upon the inside was at least a third more, and there was no other noticeable cause than the difference in grazing. It is true that by pursuing this plan there is more old fog upon ungrazed land, but that is just what the roots of grasses need for their winter protection. The ground does not freeze so deep, and the grass starts earlier in the spring and makes a larger crop of hay.—[American Agriculturist.

Sweetening Stone Jars.

A housekeeper writes, "Having some stone jars in which lard had been packed, until they became unfit for use, I made them perfectly sweet by packing them full of fresh earth, and letting it remain two or three weeks. I suspect this course would be equally effective in any case of foul earthen or stone ware."

CITY FEATURES.

GREAT FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

J. W. Davis & Co.'s Extensive Establishment.

Among the various points of interest visited by us within the last few days none has afforded us more satisfaction than that to the manufacturing establishment and warerooms of J. W. Davis & Co. and the viewing of their extensive stock of both elegant and plain furniture. The fine designs and superior workmanship of the furniture here displayed are at the same time a credit to the manufacturers and a proof positive that the South need no longer depend upon the North or East for anything in this line. This firm assure us that not only do they originate patterns themselves, but that they will spare neither trouble nor expense in procuring all the newest styles from abroad, both in this country and Europe. An acquaintance fresh from a tour of the Eastern cities, and among them the "Hub" itself, tells us that some of the designs of this house are far superior to anything he saw while away. One chamber suite in particular, with its elaborate and tasteful carving, may well command attention from an artistic point of view alone. The carvings—grapes and figs—suggesting repose "'neath one's own vine and fig tree," and the wreath of poppies wooing the influences of the drowsy god, are happily conceived and well executed. The large mirror of the bureau, and the fine finish of the entire suite are a credit to the institution making them and a source of pride to any one having the interests of Louisville manufactures at heart. We are sure the taste and energy displayed by the gentlemen composing this house will be rewarded with the success they deserve.

☞ Mr. W. Cooper, the artist, has on exhibition at the Hegan Brothers, one of his most beautiful productions, a painting of two lovely little girls who seem almost instinct with life and infantile glee. This picture is a genuine "marvel of art" and gives proof beyond a doubt that it is the handiwork of one possessed of rare genius and consummate skill. It will remain in the Hegan Brothers' window but a short time, and we advise those of our readers who are lovers of the beautiful to see it quickly, else it be too late. Mr. Cooper, we learn, has just returned from a professional visit to Henderson, where he has been for the last month, painting the faces of some of the principal citizens of that city.

Trade Palace.

The large stock of rich silks, dress goods and laces will be sold this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock as a special sale. Every lady should attend, as the finest silks and satins ever offered at auction will be sold this morning at Trade Palace.

☞ Sleeping cars on the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line railroad will be open (every night except Saturday) at 9:00 P. M.; train leaves at 11:10 P. M. Persons occupying the berths can remain in them till 6:30 A. M. next morning.

Direct Importation from Europe.

Just received by Wolf & Durringer, an elegant stock of ladies' gold watches. Call and examine their stock.

☞ Let everybody interested in the West End be on hand this evening at the sale on Jefferson, Walnut, and Chestnut. Pearson & Meddis.

☞ At the great auction sale of fine silks this morning every lady should attend, more especially every dress-maker and milliner, as a large assortment of trimming silks will also be sold, embracing every color; also satins; at Trade Palace, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

☞ The street cars pass near the lots they sell this evening. Pearson & Meddis.

Just Received,

a large assortment of fine jewelry. Wolf & Durringer, corner of Fifth and Market.

☞ Sleeping cars on the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line railroad will be open (every night except Saturday) at 9:00 P. M.; train leaves at 11:10 P. M. Persons occupying the berths can remain in them till 6:30 A. M. next morning.

Paper Hanging

done by the best workmen at the lowest prices, at Lapp & Bros., 99 Fourth street.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

Just received, a large assortment of wall paper and window shades, at Lapp & Brother's, 99 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Notice to Ladies.

Mrs. Leisson, lately of Cincinnati, has opened a first-class dress-making establishment at No. 283 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, where she always will keep the latest Paris styles, and guarantee a graceful and elegant fitting. Ladies will please call and examine styles and work before leaving their orders elsewhere.

Instruction in German.

Prof. Jos. Cohen, Principal German Teacher at the Seventh-ward School, desires to inform the public that he is at leisure for a few hours each day, which time he will spend to teach private scholars, either singly or in classes.

His terms are: One scholar, 75 cents, and every additional one 50 cents more per lesson. Classes of four or more, 50 cents each scholar.

His residence is at Rev. Dr. Kleeberg's, 332 Fifth street, between Broadway and York, where applications can be made.

Notice to the Ladies.

The fine and beautiful assortment of rich silks of all colors will be offered at auction at Trade Palace this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock. This will be the greatest offering of silks and dress goods ever offered to the ladies of Louisville, and at their own prices, as the stock must be closed out immediately.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—P. M.

Money market easy. Discounts nominal.

Secretary Boutwell is expected to arrive here this afternoon and spend to-morrow in the city.

The downward course of Pacific Mail shares, for some time past, attracts much attention, and the decline to-day to 72¾, which affected the whole stock list, was the topic of general discussion. It is stated that a loan was negotiated some time past by a foreign bank in gold on Pacific Mail stock, equal to $2,000,000 in currency and that this loan falls due the 23d instant and will not be renewed. It is also reported that the bulk of the capital stock is concentrated in a few hands, from 50 to 70,000 shares being held by two firms. The price touched to-day is the lowest reached since 1861, when it sold at 50 in gold. There have been some large sales of long stock lately which, in connection with the gossip noticed above, have completely demoralized the street on Pacific Mail speculation, and in fact on stock generally.

Sterling dull at [illegible].

Gold active; opened at 136¼, fell to 135¾, advanced to 136¾, and closed at [illegible]. The carrying rates were 1-32 to flat, and [illegible] per cent per annum.

Clearances at the Gold Exchange bank to-day were nearly [illegible].

There is a rumor on the street that an attempt will be made to put up the price to-morrow, in connection with the government sales of one million of gold.

Governments are steady.

Coupons '81	121¾@121⅞	Coupons '67	120¾@120⅞
'62	123 @[illegible]	Coupons '68	119¾@120
'64	121¼@121⅜	Ten-forties	110⅛@110¼
'65	121⅜@121½	Pacifics	109⅞@110
new	119⅜@120		

The Sub-treasury bought $2,000,000 at 116 93-100@117 7-100. The bids amounted to $5,474,100.

State bonds dull.

Missouri	86¾@	Old N Carolina	54 @
Old Tenn	61¾@	New N Carolina	48¾@
New Tenn	58 @		

Stocks weak and unsettled. The transactions were large, however, during the day and prices all lower.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	55 @	Michigan S	101¾@
Cumberland	31¼@	Illinois Cen'l	137 @
Western U Tel	38 @	Pittsburg	107 @
Quicksilver	15 @	Northwestern	79 @
Mariposa	10 @	Do preferred	89¾@
Do preferred	15 @	C. C. & C.	74 @
Pacific Mail	71 @	Rock Island	113¾@
Adams Ex	57¼@	St. Paul	74¾@
Wells & Fargo	18½@	Do preferred	84¾@
Amer. Ex	37½@	To. & Wabash	78¾@
U. S. Ex	63½@	Do preferred	86 @
Merch'ts' U Ex	11 @	Ft Wayne	151¾@
N. Y. Cent	203 @	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Harlem	134 @	Do preferred	71 @
Hudson	184 @	Chicago & Alt	150 @
Reading	96¾@	Ohio and Mis	33¾@
Erie	33 @	St. Joe	120 @
Do preferred	[illegible]	Do preferred	117 @
Michigan Cen'l	137 @		

Mining shares—Smith & Parmalee 38¾.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 45; Copper Falls 8¾; Franklin 14; Hecla 76; Hancock 1¾; Minnesota 1¾; Quincy 25.

Sub-treasury balance [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—P. M.

COTTON—Heavy and decidedly lower; sales 1,300 bales at 33½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 8,556 bbls; market heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 1,050 bbls at $5 70@6 15 for superfine State and Western; $6 35@7 for common to choice extra State; $6 25@7 for do extra Western; $6 95@7 10 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6 40@7 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $7@9 for good to choice do, closing dull; included in the sales are 6,500 bbls extra for export at $6 30@6 65. Oregon flour nominal at $6 75@8 25. California flour quiet at $6 50@8 25. Rye flour heavy; sales 300 bbls at $4 60@6 25.

CORNMEAL—In moderate request; sales 300 bbls at $6 25 for Marsh's Calorie and Brandywine.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales 50 bbls of Western at $1 20 for free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 155,847 bush; market 1@2c lower; sales 144,000 bush at $1 35 for No 2 spring; $1 [illegible] for No 2 do, the latter for very handsome; $1 56 for No 1 do; $1 [illegible] for winter red and amber Western; $1 56 for amber Southern; $1 [illegible] for white Western. Rye scarce and firm. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet; sales 500 bush State at $1 45. Receipts of corn [illegible] bush; market opened heavy and closed a shade firmer, with less offering; sales [illegible] bush at [illegible] for unsound new mixed Western; $1 [illegible] for sound new mixed Western; $1 14@1 15½ for good to choice Western yellow. Receipts of oats [illegible] bush; market heavy and [illegible] lower; sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for new Southern and Western, closing at 66c for prime Western.

GROCERIES—Rice dull and heavy at [illegible] for Carolina. Coffee firm; sales [illegible] bags Rio and [illegible] bags Maracaibo on private terms. Sugar in good demand and [illegible] higher; sales of [illegible] hhds at [illegible] for Cuba, [illegible] for Porto Rico; also [illegible] boxes Havana at [illegible]. Molasses nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at [illegible] for crude, and [illegible] for refined.

COAL—Domestic selling at [illegible] per ton by cargo. Foreign quiet.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole without decided change.

WOOL—Quiet; sales [illegible] lbs at [illegible] for domestic fleece; [illegible] for pulled.

OILS—Linseed quiet.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet.

METALS—Sheathing copper in moderate request at about previous prices. Ingot copper quiet and drooping at [illegible] for Lake. Pig iron quiet and steady at [illegible] for Scotch and [illegible] for American. Sheet iron dull at [illegible], gold, for Russia. Bar iron firm at [illegible] for refined English and American. Nails firm and quiet at [illegible] for cut, [illegible] for clinch, and [illegible] for horseshoe.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork heavy and lower; sales 1,000 bbls at [illegible] for new mess, closing at $32 [illegible] cash; [illegible] for old do; [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 175 bbls; beef hams unchanged; sales 200 bbls. Cut meats dull; sales 100 pkgs at [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for hams. Middles quiet; sales 250 boxes long-cut at [illegible]. Lard a shade lower; sales [illegible] tcs at [illegible] for steam and [illegible] for kettle rendered; also [illegible] tcs steam, seller September at [illegible].

BUTTER—Dull at [illegible] for Ohio.

CHEESE—Quiet at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool firm and quiet; shipments of 40,000 bush wheat at [illegible] per sail and [illegible] per steamer; also 1,[illegible] bbls flour per steamer at [illegible].

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed slightly in buyer's favor, with a fair export demand.

GRAIN—Wheat in buyer's favor, with a moderate export demand. Rye quiet and firm. Oats dull and heavy at [illegible] for Western. Corn is rather more steady at $1 06@1 14 for common to good mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and rather more steady at $30 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats nominal. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull at 18¾@[illegible]c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at [illegible].

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Owing to the recurrence of the Jewish holidays, trade has fallen off considerably to-day, but among Christian merchants business was moderately active and prices generally firm. The Pacific Mills have advanced the price of new style stripes of prints to 14c, and the American have put their new styles up ½c per yard. In other classes of cotton goods there is very little change to note. We noticed a new print called the "[illegible]" in the market, which is offered at 11½c, and being on a standard cloth is relatively very cheap. All cheap Balmorals have been pretty nearly closed out, and nothing can be obtained now below $4 75 per dozen.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern 1-5 off buying, and 1-10 off to par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged at $5@7 50 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easier; No 1 $1 28; No 2 $1 [illegible] cash and $1 [illegible], seller the month, closing at $1 23 cash; this afternoon the market was quiet at $1 22, seller September, for No 2. Corn a grade more active, unsettled and 1@2c higher; sales No 1 at 88½c; No 2 at 86c; rejected at [illegible]; no grade at [illegible], closing quiet at [illegible] for No 2; this afternoon the market was quiet at [illegible] for No 2, seller September. Oats opened firm and fairly active; sales No 2 at [illegible] cash; [illegible] for seller the month; [illegible] for seller October, closing quiet at [illegible] for No 2 cash; rejected sold at [illegible]. Rye firm; No 1 advanced [illegible]; sales at [illegible]. No 2 advanced [illegible]; sales at [illegible]; rejected [illegible] higher; sales at [illegible], closing at 91c for No 2, and 80c for rejected. Barley active and a shade firmer at $1 [illegible] for seller the month, and $1 45 in store, closing firm at $1 33¾ for seller the month; $1 45 cash and $1 35 for seller October.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at $1 18@1 20, closing with more sellers than buyers at $1 18.

GROCERIES—Sugars active at 13½@14½c for common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork almost nominal at [illegible]; Lard 18½c. Dry-salted shoulders active and [illegible] higher; sales at 13¾@14c; rough sides firmer at 16¾c; short rib middles 17@17¼c.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 12½@4 50 for fair to good cows, $5@5 75 for fair to medium, and $6 25@7 12½ for good to choice shipping steers.

HOGS—Active at $8 60@8 75 for common, $8 95@9 10 for fair to medium, $9 25@9 40 for good to choice, and $9 50 for extra.

FREIGHTS—In good demand at 9@9½c for corn and 9@9½c for wheat to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—4,888 bbls flour, 51,298 bush wheat, 177,867 bush corn, 18,000 bush oats, 7,686 bush rye, 5,840 bush barley, 1,338 head hogs.

SHIPMENTS—1,261 bbls flour, 90,931 bush wheat, 171,894 bush corn, 74,487 bush oats, 2,839 bush rye, 1,190 bush barley, 779 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15—P. M.

TOBACCO—Active and strong and a trifle higher at 7@9c for planters' lugs; common to medium dark leaf 9@11c; good do 11@13c; medium bright leaf 15@20c.

COTTON—Nominal at 32c.

HEMP—Dull and nothing doing.

FLOUR—Unchanged; superfine $5@5 25; extra $5 50; double extra $6@6 50; triple extra $6 75; choice to fancy family $7@8 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, lower and irregular; small sales No 2 spring at $1 08; No 2 red fall $1 25@1 30; No 1 do $1 [illegible] for choice to fancy, and $1 [illegible] for No 2; white $1 [illegible]; No 1 do at $1 [illegible]; choice $1 [illegible]. Corn unchanged at [illegible] for yellow and mixed; choice white 95c. Oats firmer at [illegible] for mixed in bulk; 47@48c for do in sacks; [illegible] for white. Barley steady at $1 25 for prime spring; $1 40 for choice Minnesota; $1 50 for choice fall. Rye inactive and weak at 80@85c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged at 23@25½c for fair to prime Rio. Sugar firm, with a fair business at 12½@14c for Louisiana. Molasses quiet at 70@75c for plantation, with out little here.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $32 50@33 50. Dry-salted meats sold at 14¾c for shoulders, 17¾c clear rib sides and 18c for clear sides. Bacon stiff at 15¾@15½c for shoulders, 18¾c for clear rib sides and 19c for clear sides. Lard dull and nothing doing.

CATTLE—In fair demand at 3@6½c for interior to strictly choice.

HOGS—In small supply and in good demand at 9@10¼c for fat, and 7@8c for stock.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 bbls; wheat 31,000 bush; corn 28,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; barley, 3,400 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $6@6 25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red held at $1 18@1 20; not much demand. Corn firm and quiet at $1. Oats dull at 50@55c, the latter rate for white. Rye firmer; sales at 95@98c. Barley in demand at $1 60@1 65 for fall.

TOBACCO—Continues active; sales 234 hhds at $1 70@21 75.

WHISKY—Sold at $1 20, but the market is weak and buyers are disposed to hold off.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork and lard are dull, though prices are nominally unchanged. Bulk meats held at 14c for shoulders and 16½c for sides; no sales. Bacon, there is a moderate jobbing demand at 15¾@15½c for shoulders and 18¾c for clear rib and clear sides; sugar-cured hams 22@24c.

BUTTER—In better supply and prices are lower; fresh 28@30c.

EGGS—Declined to 19@20c, and are dull.

CHEESE—Firm at 15@15½c.

OILS—Linseed unchanged and dull.

PETROLEUM—34@35c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and prices advancing; refined ½c higher: soft 15¼@16½c; hard 17@17½c. Coffee in good demand at full prices; common to prime 22@25c.

GOLD—135¼ buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is active and prices advanced; sales early this morning of 1,000 bbls, seller September, at 14¼c, and 1,000 bbls at 14¼c; later sales of 1,000 bbls each week of September at 14¾c; 2,000 bbls spot in bulk at 15c; 1,000 bbls each month, seller September to December, at 14¾c; 1,000 bbls, seller October, at 14¾c; 1,000 bbls each month, seller October to December, at 14¾c. Refined is also active and firmer; sales 500 bbls spot at 32½c; 600 bbls each month, September to December, at 32¾c; 3 lines of 1,000 bbls each, same delivery, at 32½c; spot 32½c; last half September 32¾c; October 33¼c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.

COTTON—Entirely nominal. Receipts 600 bales; exports 105 bales.

FLOUR—Quiet; superfine $5@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat, No 1 $1 25@1 30. Corn 97½c. Oats 63@65c.

HAY—$22@24.

BRAN—$22.

CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried $4 65.

PROVISIONS—Pork $34 [illegible]. Lard 20½@22c. Bacon stead, ; shoulders 16¼c, sides 19½c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15—P. M.

COTTON—Lower; middlings 30c. Sales 440 bales; receipts 198 bales.

HAY—$30@31.

PROVISIONS—Lard lower at 20@22c.

GROCERIES—Sugar ½c higher.

Other articles unchanged.

GOLD—134¾.

EXCHANGE—New York sight drafts at par.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15

FLOUR—Steady with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quite active; Western red $1 53@1 55; white $1 58@1 65. Rye $1 17@1 20. Corn better; mixed Western $1 14@1 16. Oats firm at 60@62c.

PETROLEUM—Crude 21@21½c; refined 33¼c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork $33. Lard 19¾c.

WHISKY—Held at $1 30, but buyers hold off.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15—P. M.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn, white $1 25@1 28; yellow $1 25. Oats 60@62c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $33 50@34 50. Bacon firm and active; rib sides 19¼@19½c, clear rib 20c, shoulders 16¼@16½c, hams 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19¾@20½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and scarce at $1 25@1 30.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15

GRAIN—Wheat is advancing, red $1 20, amber $1 25, white $1 30. Corn $1 25. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Barley $1 35.

FLOUR—$8 for choicest brands.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides 19½c; shoulders 17c, and hams 20c. Lard 22c.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

Regular Sale of Furniture, consisting in part of Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bedsteads, Divans, Sofas, Safes, Book-Cases, Lounges, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Mattresses, Window-Shades, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Mosquito Bars, Rugs, Stoves, &c.

AT AUCTION

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock.

BY K. P. THIXTON & CO.,

No. 89 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of New and Second-hand Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Spring and Shuck Mattresses, Divans, Parlor Chairs, Extension Tables, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, China and Glassware; also several pieces Cassimere, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clk, we will sell as above. Terms cash.

K. P. THIXTON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Sale of Staple and Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Saddlery, Notions, &c.; also about 60 large packages Damaged Dry Goods from two Railroad Companies.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 15 and 16, at 9½ A. M., in addition to our regular line of fresh and seasonable goods, will be offered and sold, without reserve, a large and very desirable stock of damaged Staple and Fancy Goods, Clothing, Notions, &c. The goods referred to have been only slightly damaged by recent railroad collisions, and comprise a great variety of choice goods lately purchased for Southern and Western markets. The attention of country and city merchants is especially invited to these sales.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

se13

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,

No. 157 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.

THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 1869, A fine line of black Wool Hats, Wallets, Ties, Pencils, Paper, Suspenders, Looking-glasses, Castors, etc.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17, 1869, Boots and Shoes.

se13 dtd W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON.

FIRST IMPORTANT FALL SALE

OF

West End Building Sites

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 1869, at 5 o'clock, we will sell fifteen of the most beautiful lots in the WEST END, situated on Jefferson, Grayson, Walnut, and Madison, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets. The lots are 30x200 feet, and are from 3 to 5 feet above grade.

Terms exceedingly liberal.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

se13

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Peremptory Cash Sale of West End Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clk, on the premises, two valuable lots, one 30 by 98 west side Montgomery or Twentieth street, the other 30 by 98 feet east side Twenty-first street, being Nos. 9, 10, and part of 19 in square No. 1 in Bailey's subdivision of Mercer's addition to the city. These lots lie respectively 90 and 103 feet north of Walnut street. Sale positive.

se13 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Elegant Two-seat Buggy and Family Carriage

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, in front of auction-rooms will be sold one very superior two-seat buggy, but little used, and a tip-top article; also a family carriage, in fine order, and suitable for city or country use.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

se13 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

No. 269 Third street, between Main and Market.

Elegant Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, at a Private Residence.

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, we will sell at a private residence, northwest corner Brook and Main streets, a large and elegant lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of—

Parlor—Elegant parlor sets, 10 pieces; elegant Brussels carpets, 125 yards; rugs, elegant center tables, English wool carpets, fine mirrors, and curtains.

Dining room—Oak extension table, 16 feet long; large and elegant lot of tableware, very fine; superb oak sideboard chairs, very fine; superb cane-back dining-room chairs, superb [illegible] chairs, and other desk.

Hall—Superb oak hat-rack, hall chairs, and carpets.

Kitchen—One new cooking range, and kitchen furniture complete, floor oil cloths, spring mattresses.

Chambers—Beds, bedding, sheets, comforts, blankets, pillows, bolsters, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, and a large amount of gas fixtures, brackets, glass shades, linen table-cloths, napkins, cream wine cloths, 80 yards matting, [illegible], globes, &c.

This is a magnificent lot of goods of the very best make and as good as new, and will well worth the attention of housekeepers. Terms cash.

se13 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

Dancing Academy

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES........ Sole Lessee and Manager.

Fourth Night of Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh and Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

Who will appear in a Shakspearean play.

Thursday Evening, September 16,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet.........Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
Mercutio.........Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

To-morrow, Friday, benefit of Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh.

☞ In rehearsal—Brougham's "Lottery of Life," and "Life in the Streets."

Dancing Academy.

MISS FINLEY'S Dancing Academy Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 and Saturday from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 3 to 5 P. M. at Masonic Temple (entrance on Green street). Schools and private classes attended to.

Residence 446 Fifth street, near Breckinridge.

se14 dtf

Kentucky State Fair, 1869.

Three Miles from Louisville, on the grounds of the Jefferson County Agricultural Association.

Fair Commences September 14, '69,

AND CONTINUES FIVE DAYS.

Splendid exhibition of stock, agricultural implements, floral and garden products every day. Floral Hall will be more than attractive; fruits, flowers, misses' and matrons' handiwork, and especially beautiful and charming ladies. Power Hall will be filled with the inventions of the lords of the land. The Trotting Track will be in splendid condition. Arrangements are made with base ball clubs for match games every afternoon. Arrangements have been made with the L. C. and L. and Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad to transfer persons to and from all stations on the line of these roads to fair grounds at half fare. The excursion tickets are good only for five days after Sept. 14, 1869. Round trip tickets must be purchased to entitle visitors to this great reduction in fare. Tickets for sale at all stations. Trains for the grounds will leave the Louisville Depot, commencing at 9:30 A. M., and every 30 minutes thereafter during each day. All trains going east and west will stop at the grounds. Trains leave the grounds for Lexington at 5:30 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Lagrange at 5:30 P. M.; for stations on the short line at 9:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M., and 11:30 P. M.

The eating privileges will be in charge of Cawein & Co., which insures satisfaction to all their patrons.

se10 d9

Eleventh Exhibition!

OF THE KENTUCKY STATE

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

TO be held on the Fair Grounds of the Louisville and Jefferson County Association,

NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday,

September 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18.

The Fair Grounds are being put in splendid order, and the officers are advised that a large amount of stock will be exhibited in competition for the liberal premiums offered.

au26 dtd

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT

AT

Kentucky State Fair

On the Fair Grounds of the

Louisville and Jefferson County Association.

The Committee of Arrangements have the pleasure of announcing a GRAND BASE BALL TOURNAMENT during the week of the State Fair, of which the following is the

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY,
Kentucky vs. Eagles.
WEDNESDAY,
Falls City vs. Atlantics.
THURSDAY,
The two losing clubs of the above.
FRIDAY,
Two winning clubs of the above.

For the above games a premium of $100 in Silver Plate will be awarded to the winning club.

SATURDAY,
Game between the two clubs that have lost but one game. Game called at 9 A. M. Premium of $50 in Silver Plate.

For the fastest base runner—Silver Cup, $10.

For the best thrower—regulation base ball—Premium $5.

For the best average score—a Premium of Gold Badge, $10. This is to be decided by the best average score during the week.

The above trials and decisions will be made promptly at ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

A game between the two clubs that have lost two games will be called at 2 o'clock. The winning club receiving a premium of $25 in Silver Plate.

☞ The games on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday will be called promptly at 3 o'clock P. M. of each day.

☞ The above clubs are amateurs. se11 d

I. O. O. F.

THE FAIR

For the benefit of the

Odd-Fellows' Widows' Home and Orphans' College

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT THE OLD ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, on Jefferson street, between First and Second, and will continue during the week. The Hall has been refitted and renovated, and is now in fine condition, and the patronage of the citizens generally and also of the Order is requested in behalf of this enterprise.

☞ Street Cars will leave (during the continuance of the Fair) the corner of Second and Jefferson sts. at 12 o'clock for Portland, thus giving those who live between here and Portland a chance to enjoy themselves and also to help a worthy enterprise. Come one, come all.

Admission to Fair..........25 cents.
Admission to Ball-room..........50 cents.

Dancing commences at 10½ o'clock P. M. A good band is in attendance every night.

J. F. HUBER,
se13 d6 Chairman of Committee.

RollerSkating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock. Also every Saturday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock for the accommodation of school children. Admission free to ladies and children to afternoon assemblies. Hall on Seventh, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

se7 dtf

DANCING!

MR. WASTELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Louisville that his academy will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, which has recently been elegantly refitted. Hours of tuition—Fridays, from 3 to 5, and Saturdays, 10 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Terms, per quarter, $12, payable in advance. Schools and families attended. Quarter commences from time of entrance.

se9 d12*

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Isham Henderson against Simon Cook, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,343.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot or parcel of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., being the eastern 25 feet of lot No. 19 in square No. 5 in Henderson's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to the city of Louisville.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies.

se16 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

Mary D. Yoe, against Ellen D. Yoe. } In Chancery, No. 22,180.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us will,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., having a front on the east side of Sixth street of 30 feet, and running back same width 121 6-12 feet, more or less.

Also a certain lot or parcel of land in said city, having a front on the east side of Sixth street of 30 feet, and running back same width 121 6-12 feet; the above being two lots of land mentioned in the deed of Dec. 14th, 1866, from A. L. Shotwell and wife to Ellen D. Yoe, and recorded in the Jefferson county Clerk's office, Deed Book 111, page 30.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Depts.

se16 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court against E. J. Thornton & F. L. Hall. }

BY virtue of execution No. 5,309, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 7th day of July, 1869, in favor of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, and against E. J. Thornton and F. L. Hall, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash in hand, the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated on the south side of Walnut street, between First and Second streets, in the block known as Ormsby's row, having a front on Walnut street of 18 feet, and running south same width 138 feet to an alley, being the property formerly owned by C. W. Biles, and levied on as the property of E. J. Thornton to satisfy said execution. This sale will be made subject to two notes for deferred payment for $1,[illegible] each, bearing interest from May [illegible], 1869, until paid, and due respectively Nov. [illegible], 1869, and May [illegible], 1870.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies.

se16 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

J. C. Rivod, against C. W. Davis. } In Chancery, No. [illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1869,

[illegible]

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD. } Deputies.

se11

Marshal's Sale.

H. T. Curd's Adm'r against H. T. Curd's H'rs, &c. } In Chancery, No. 7,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1869,

[illegible]

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, [illegible] Deputy.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—With 6 rooms. Rent low to a good tenant. Located on Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware. Inquire on the premises. se15 d3*

FOR LEASE—TO DAIRYMEN—3 farms within 2½ miles of the city—one of 88 and one of 33 acres. Will be rented separately or together for 3 years. Apply to MENG & GUTHRIE, 154 Jefferson street, or to L. A. WOOD, attorney-at-law, Court Place. se15 d3*

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—On Jefferson, between Preston and Floyd, No. 118, containing 6 rooms and an attic. Inquire of G. A. DEMPF & BROS., No. 613 East Market. se15 d6*

FOR RENT—No. 94 Floyd, between Main and Market. Contains 4 rooms, kitchen, and servants'-room. Inquire next door, at No. 93. se11 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE AND HOUSE—On Main, between Seventh and Eighth, No. 283. Contains store-room and five rooms above. Apply next door. se14 d3*

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND PORCH—The upstairs of a new brick house, newly finished, No. 216 Walnut, above Jackson. Reference required. Apply on the premises. se12 d12*

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 71 Third street, between Main and Market, large and commodious. Apply to HILL & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, No. 11 Court Place. se12 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—On Main, north side, between Second and Third streets, No. 49. Possession can be given as soon as rented. Apply to W. B. GRAY, No. 44 Fourth st. se10 dtf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 87 Jacob street, between Brook and Floyd, containing 11 rooms, water, and gas, with stable and carriage-house attached. The house is nearly new, modern built, and in good order. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 279 Main st. se12 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—By change of business, I will rent or sell my house, situated on Market street, between Brook and Floyd. It contains a very handsome storeroom in front, and the stand is one of the liveliest in the city. For particulars, apply at the premises. HENRY KNABENSCHUH, Market, between Brook and Floyd. se6 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee. au31 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-floored cellar, brick smoke-stack and boiler-room attached, together with an engine, boiler, shafting, &c., all in good working order. The building is on a large lot, 100 feet front, and is suitable for any manufacturing purpose or flour-mill. Possession can be given immediately. For terms of rent or price of the property address Box L., L. P. O. au18 dtf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On Preston st., bet. Broadway and Jacob, containing 7 rooms. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. au12 dtf

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—The store-house No. 115 Main st., between Third and Fourth. Apply at the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, to J. H. LINDENBERGER. a 10dtf

FOR RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS—Of the centrally located building southeast corner Third and Market, containing large hall, 50x80 feet, suitable for a lodge room, one small hall, and desirable rooms for offices. Apply to HART & MAPOTHER, 118 & 120 West Main st. au3 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can have good accommodations in a private family, in a central part of the city. Parties desirous of furnishing their own room preferred. References exchanged. Address A. B. C., Postoffice. se9

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can get first-class board in a private family, centrally located. One or two rooms if desired. Address G, this office. se9

FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK—Containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by calling at JOYCE & KARLISS' marble shop, 189 Jefferson street, and describing the same. se13 d2*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy—In the matter of GEORGE W. PRATER, a bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed September 2, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of George W. Prater, of Lewis county, Ky., are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owingsville, Ky., on the 14th day of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register in Bankruptcy. M. THOMPSON, Assignee. se9 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of GEO. W. MCBEE, a bankrupt, of Bath county, Ky. Petition for final discharge filed Sept. 3, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of George W. McBee, of Bath county, Ky., a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owingsville, Ky., on the 3d day of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register in Bankruptcy. J. H. RICHART, Assignee. se9 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN WOOD, a bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed Sept. 3, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of John Wood, a bankrupt of Montgomery county, Ky., are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owingsville, Ky., on the 3d day of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register in Bankruptcy. J. H. RICHART, Assignee. se9 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. R. KENNEDY. Petition for final discharge filed 4th day of Sept. 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Winchester, Ky., on the 24th day of Sept., 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. M. DUDLEY, Assignee. se9 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 7th day of September, A.D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN C. PLACK, of the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. se9 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of W. A. JONES, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 18th day of Sept., 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes provided for in the twenty-seventh section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. se9 Th2

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 8 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES..........B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE..........D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

se10 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Regular Tennessee River Packet
For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LECLAIRE No. 2.....MILT. AIKEN, Master.
J. Morgan Smith, Clerk.
Will leave as above and all intermediate landings on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Express Line Packet
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
ANNA..........O. P. SHINKLE, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 12 M., from city wharf, giving through receipts to all points on Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.
SALLIE..........ROGERS, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 16th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
VIRGINIA..........C. G. SCHULTZ, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Superintendent and Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE..........MUSEY, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 16th, at 3 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Thursday Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
The Fleet and Reliable Passenger Steamer
CHARMER..........JOHN JAMES, Jr., Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
The Reliable Passenger Steamer
CHARMER..........JOHN JAMES, Jr., Master.
Sam. T. James, Clerk.
Will leave as above and all intermediate landings on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet
For Evansville, Paducah, Eastport, and Florence.
The Reliable Passenger Steamer
LECLAIRE No. 1..........MILT. AIKEN, Master,
J. Morgan Smith, Clerk.
Will leave as above and all way landings on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent, 45 Fourth st.

For New Orleans and Red River, Direct.
The New and Light Draught Passenger Steamer
FLETA..........BARNES, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M. from city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent, 45 Fourth st.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
INDIANA..........R. E. HEAD, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Superintendent and General Agent.
[illegible]

For White River.

[illegible]

STEAMER MAGENTA.

FRANK HICKS..........Master.

[illegible]

For Arkansas River.

[illegible]

Notice to Shippers.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—20 MILLINERS—We want twenty first-class Milliners for business season, or until twenty previous engagements commence. We want first-class trimmers only. BAIRD BROS.

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation as teacher, by a young lady of experience, to give instruction in the English branches and music. Would teach in a private family residing in Louisville for her board, else in a family living out of the city, or a school in a pleasant rural neighborhood, for a moderate salary. Best of references given as to character and qualifications. Address HELEN A, Mooseville, Bullitt county, Kentucky. se15 d4*

WANTED—BOX-MAKERS—Immediately—Two good box-makers. H. MCCLAHAN & Co., Clay street, near river. se15 d2*

WANTED—1 teacher, 2 salesmen, 1 collector, 3 drivers, 1 bricksmith, 1 wagon-maker, 1 two clerks, 50 farm hands, 6 men with wives, 14 partners with from $100 to $10,000. Merchants and others get help free at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man as clerk in a dry goods or grocery house. Has some experience in book-keeping. Can give good references. Wages not so much an object as a situation. Address W. T., at this office.

WANTED—DRESS-MAKERS—Six dress-makers who thoroughly understand the business; also, 1 fore-woman. Inquire at Mr. E. J. BREWSTER'S, No. 164½ Fourth street.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—White or colored. Apply immediately at 379 Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway. se15 d3

WANTED—TO INVEST $5,000—If sufficient inducements are offered. Address for three days, stating full particulars, H. SPEED, Louisville, Ky.*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable females with good references invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. au25 dtf

WANTED—50 YOUNG MEN—To benefit themselves by attending the night sessions of the BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

WANTED—BOARD—In a private family on Jefferson street (preferring between Ninth and Thirteenth streets), by two single gentlemen. Good references, if required. Address E. and N., 479 W. Market street. se15 d3*

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a book-keeper of 15 years' experience. Address P. O. Box XLV. se15 d6*

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE—HOUSE—A moderately well furnished house, suitable for a small family, without little children, who would take the best of care of the same, and might board the present occupant if mutually desirable. A reasonable monthly rent allowed. References exchanged. Address W. P. S., Courier-Journal office. se15 eodtf

WANTED—SALESMEN—A few reliable energetic salesmen, to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. se15 eod1m

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE—A white woman, well recommended, who will go to an interior city, can get a permanent home and good wages. Inquire of W. S. VERNON, 24 Chestnut street, between First and Second. se14 deod3*

WANTED—LOCKSMITHS—Five good Locksmiths. SPECKMANN & DIX, No. 70 Fourth street. se13 d6

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM—Two young men desire a neatly furnished room in the western part of the city. Above Tenth street preferred. References neither given nor required. Address W. N. H., City P. O. se15 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—A young Virginia lady of experience desires a situation as teacher in a private family, or as assistant teacher in a seminary; is fully competent to instruct in higher English mathematics, French, Italian, and music. Unquestionable references given. Address, stating terms, &c., "Virginia," Box 439, Richmond, Va. se14 d3*

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—A business man, of two years' experience as merchant, a competent book-keeper, with large acquaintance and influence in Alabama and Mississippi, desires employment with some house desiring Southern trade as salesman, book-keeper, or traveling agent. Good references given. Address L., care of G. W. Wicks & Co. se15 d6

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FEATHERS AND FURNITURE—At southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets. J. B. DEEN. se1 dim

WANTED—AGENTS.

$25 A DAY made at home!—Entirely new articles for Agents. Samples sent FREE. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. se15 d3m&w

WANTED—TWO SPECIAL AGENTS—To travel through Central Kentucky and Southern Indiana in the interest of an old and well-established New York Life Insurance Co. Liberal arrangements will be made with the RIGHT men. None but those who can furnish satisfactory evidence of good character and a high order of business capacity need apply. Also wanted District Agents through the above territory. Address "Insurance," P. O. Drawer 129, giving name and postoffice address, town and county. se15 d6*

WANTED—AGENTS—DIAMOND ILLUMINATOR—A rare wall-carbon oil of 1900 fire test. A perfect burning oil—absolutely safe. One agent wanted in every town and city. Address GEORGE PARTRIDGE & CO., Oil Merchants, St. Louis, Mo. se14 d30*

WANTED—CITY AND TRAVELING AGENTS—for Security Life Ins. and Ann. Co. of N. Y. Call on or address J. R. GIBSON, 291 W. Main st., room No. 4. se15 d12

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STAND, STOCK, AND FIXTURES—Best location in the city. For terms apply at WHARTON'S auction-rooms, 3rd Third st., bet. Main and Market. se15 d3

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c.—On hand and for sale low at SPYRKY'S Carriage Factory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh. se15 d3*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE—A large, well-arranged, and centrally located dwelling-house. Will take in part pay a smaller and less valuable house and lot. For particulars apply to BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys-at-law, No. 99½ Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. se11 dim

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CLOTHING—For city or country property, a good stock of ready-made clothing, amounting to $3,000 to $12,000. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 306 West Market street. se11 eod6

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 CORN MILL—With all the machinery complete; or will sell the machinery or any part thereof separately; also, one wagon and harness, two scales, &c. The building is suitable for a furniture or box factory. Inquire at Ferguson's Machine Shop, Main street, near Twelfth, Louisville, Ky. se12 d12*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—The finest residence in the city, new and in order, situated on Fourth street. SHERMAN P. WHALEY, 39 West Market street. se15 d3

FOR SALE—WATCHES, &c.—I have on hand a large stock of all kinds of watches and chains (nearly new) which I will sell at one half the regular price; also one extra fine ¼-second timing watch. Exchange and Loan Office JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third st. se10 dtf

FOR SALE—OR PARTNER WANTED—A distillery, new and complete; capacity from 100 to 200 bushels per day. Inquire at the Courier-Journal office for particulars. se5 dtf

FOR SALE—GROCERY—I will sell my grocery, situated on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at private sale. This is a most excellent stand, and situated in one of the best business localities in the city for a retail grocery. F. A. BARTELS. au23 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 40 feet front by 160 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron railings, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets. au12 dtf

FOR SALE—A RETAIL DRUG STORE—Apply to J. H. SPEER & CO., corner Green and Preston. au8 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—AN ILLINOIS STOCK FARM—For $7,500, half cash and balance in twelve months. Said farm is one of the best in Clay county and the cheapest. It contains 340 acres, 340 prairie, no wood land, all the prairie in cultivation. It is divided into one 80, two 40, one 15, and two 3 acre lots—garden, yard, four wells, pond for stock; 1,000 peach and 150 apple trees, just commencing to bear, and other fruit. Frame dwelling, four rooms, hall, front and back gallery, frame barn, stables, granary, cribs, ice-house, and smoke and well house. It is five miles from the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Clay City being the depot. Mr. C. C. Turner, on the farm, will show it. For further information address me, at Lancaster, Ky. ELIAS FISHER. se15 d30*

FOR SALE—FARM—We will sell the Silver Creek Valley Farm, situated 1½ miles northeast of Henryville Station, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and one-fourth mile east of the main wagon road leading to Jeffersonville. It contains 240 acres, all good level tillable land; 150 acres cleared and under good cultivation; balance well timbered. There are two good dwelling houses and barns and other necessary buildings; an orchard of grafted fruit, bearing. The farm is well adapted to stock, there being five never-failing springs of water on the premises, and Silver Creek cannot overflow and runs along one side, affording water on every part of the farm. For terms and further particulars call on the premises, or address G. A. NEVILLE & BROTHER, Henryville, Clark county, Ind. se14 eodim*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—A good farm of 200 acres—half cleared and in cultivation, the other half heavily wooded and timbered; will be sold on reasonable terms, or exchanged for city property. The farm is about 15 miles from the city, and near the Bardstown pike. For further information, inquire of BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, attorneys-at-law, No. 99½ Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. se11 dim

FOR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORY—I wish to sell my tobacco stemmery, located in Henderson county, Ky., sufficiently large to hang at one time from four to five hundred hogsheads of tobacco, a good frame house, all complete. Terms reasonable. For other particulars, address the proprietor, at Henderson, Ky. J. M. TAYLOR. jy15 dim

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—MARE—$25 REWARD—On the night of September 8, 1869, from the undersigned, [illegible] dark bay brown mare, with black mane and tail, and heavy, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, heavy built, in good order, shod all round [illegible] [illegible] CLARKSVILLE, TENN. Address JOHN E. MARTIN, Clarksville, Tenn.

STRAYED—MARE—[illegible] JAS. W. GRAHAM.

PUBLIC SALES.

Notice.

Large Sale of Horse & Mule Shoes.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September [illegible], 1869.

I WILL sell at public auction, at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., [illegible] WEDNESDAY, October [illegible], 1869, a large lot of [illegible]

[illegible]

Bvt. Brig. Gen. and [illegible] U. S. A.

Chancery Sale of Valuable [illegible]

[illegible]